



## HOME NEWS

## Government to look at 'loss of teaching talent to paper work'

From Tim Dervin  
Education Correspondent

The Government is to investigate why many of Britain's senior teachers are not teaching but engaged in paperwork and ministerial administrations. Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said at a one-day conference of education in Birmingham yesterday.

The concern over the loss of Britain's best teaching talent from the classroom had come over much louder and clearer at the conference than at the previous four conferences arranged by her department, she said. She would ask her inspectors to make a survey of teachers of 10 years' experience and more who had been promoted.

Mr Conrad Rainbow, chief education officer of Lancashire, told the 240 delegates:

"Top teachers must teach. An examination of what really happens in schools would prove horrifying in terms of the amount of teaching done by heads, their several deputies, the heads of departments, of year groups, tutor groups, houses, and so on."

"We must reverse this trend of the past few years and use properly our most valuable asset, the skilled and experienced teachers."

He was supported by members of the two biggest teaching unions, Mr Peter In-

keep, of the National Association of Schoolmasters Union, Women Teachers, said: "It is absolutely nonsensical that the better teacher you are during your career the less teaching you will do."

"Highly paid teachers earning £5,000 or £6,000 a year occupy a large amount of their time in administrative and secretarial work which has well be done by somebody earning less money. If you kept talented teachers in the classroom, you would see a marked rise in standards."

Mr H. Melton, headmaster of a comprehensive school in Coventry and a member of the National Union of Teachers, said: "I do not think you can be a headmaster unless you can teach." He does teach, but admitted he would like to do less paperwork.

Mrs Rene Spector, personnel manager for Community Industry, which employs a hundred disadvantaged school-leavers, said children were leaving school unable to read or write or fit in simple forms. "There is something wrong with our school system which cannot discover what they are good at," she said.

Mrs Williams said she had spoken to BBC and independent television administrators about the standard of English used in television programmes but so many young children

## Essex students in clash over occupation

Staff and students clashed at Essex University yesterday when administration offices were occupied for the second time in one day by students protesting against Government increases in tuition fees.

The first occupation, which had lasted 12 days, was brought peacefully to an end early yesterday morning when police officers and a county sheriff's officer accompanied by university officials, served a High Court writ for possession granted on Wednesday.

But scuffling broke out between staff and students at luncheon, when about two hundred members of the students' union moved into the offices after a decision at a mass meeting.

Police officers were called but they did not interfere and left the campus. The students remained in occupation. They pupils protest: Sixth-formers at Wantage High School, east London, occupied their common room and front hall yesterday in protest against education cuts. We have a lot of support in other schools and our teachers are sympathetic," Richard Boyes, aged 17, a representative at the school of the National Union of School Students, said.

## Anti-semitism 'growing at universities'

By Diana Geddes

Jewish students in Britain are concerned by what they believe is a growing anti-semitic movement at colleges and universities throughout the country.

Anti-Zionist motions have been debated by about 18 students' unions this term, and a motion calling on the National Union of Students to sever all links with Zionist groups is on the agenda for the union's annual general meeting.

Mr Peter Elsner, field worker of the Union of Jewish Students, which is affiliated to the NUS, said yesterday: "The attacks this term are the worst we have had to experience. Mostly we have been successful in defeating the anti-Zionist motions that have been put forward, but we have lost at a couple of very left-wing places where satisfied with Mr Callaghan's premiership and 35 per cent were satisfied with Mrs Thatcher's leadership.

"This is in marked contrast to Mr Steel, who shows a significant shift in popularity. 41 per cent thinking he is proving a good leader of the party," Mr Tordoff said.

The Liberal leaders, according to party officials, believe a general election now would enable the party to make gains: the theory is that disenchanted Labour voters would move to them rather than make the complete switch to the Conservatives.

Because of their support for "sensible devolution" they believe they could hold their votes in Scotland and Wales.

Mr George Gardiner, Conservative MP for Reigate and Banstead, said last night that the Government was dying and the question was simply when it would be put out of its misery.

The decision on that rested upon Tyne, said Mr Justice

and economic affairs, said Britain had seen "the extraordinary spectacle of a Government unable to carry its plans through Parliament, but disregarding the fact by the simple and undemocratic device of avoiding a vote. There is no parliamentary majority in favour of what the Government is planning to spend, or the way it intends to spend our money."

## Union head demands inquiry into BBC film 'distortion' of London school

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, has asked the BBC to hold an immediate inquiry into a film on an outer London comprehensive school due to be shown on Panorama on Monday. He says the film presents a distorted picture of the school.

In a letter to Mr Brian Webley, head of the current affairs for BBC television, Mr Jarvis said that from reports from staff at the school he believed the film "presents an unbalanced and untrue picture of life and work at the school".

An undertaking by Miss

Angela Pope, the film's director, that the school's staff would be shown the film before transmission had not been honoured. After representations to the editor of Panorama, the staff had been told that the head teacher had seen the film.

Mr Jarvis said the representatives of the staff as a whole had a vital concern in the matter. He wanted an assurance from Mr Webley that staff representatives would have the opportunity to take part in a studio discussion during the Panorama programme, or at least have a statement of their views read out.

## Britain's 'most wanted terrorist' remanded in Dublin

From Christopher Walker  
Dublin

With a bushy beard and long black hair tied in a pigtail, Claren McElroy appeared briefly at the Special Criminal Court in Dublin last night on arms and explosive charges that carry a maximum prison sentence of 20 years.

Ironically, the man described by Scotland Yard as Britain's most wanted terrorist appeared in the same dock facing some of the same charges on which eight members of the Special Air Service Regiments were tried less than two weeks ago.

During the 15-minute hearing, Mr McElroy, aged 27, a deserter from the Irish Guards, wore a khaki combat jacket and refused to speak in English, answering all questions in Gaelic. His appearance bore little resemblance to the photo-fit pictures of a short-haired man issued by Scotland Yard

after a number of bomb attacks in Britain. He was remanded in custody.

After his arrest when he was confronted by Irish soldiers and policemen near the border in Cavan, Mr McElroy was charged in the name of Claren Joseph McElroy with possession of three detonators and three lengths of safety fuse, contrary to the Explosives Act 1983. He was also charged with possessing a 45 Remington pistol, an FN automatic rifle and 59 rounds of ammunition with intent to endanger life, contrary to the Irish Firearms Act, 1925. That was the most serious charge and carries a maximum sentence of 20 years.

Like the eight SAS men charged in the court early last week, Mr McElroy was also accused of possessing the firearms without a valid certificate. It was on that charge that the SAS men pleaded guilty and

were fined £100 each.

No mention was made in court of the numerous terrorist attacks in Britain, including the 1974 coach-bomb explosion on the M62, for which Mr McElroy is wanted for questioning by Scotland Yard.

It was understood last night that no formal application for his extradition had yet been received in Dublin from the British Authorities. In any case, any such application is likely to fail because of the loophole which allows Provisional IRA suspects on the run in the Republic to plead political motives for crimes committed outside the jurisdiction.

Special Branch detectives in Dublin believe that he held a senior position in the Provisional IRA and had recently played a significant role in its border campaign. When he was first captured

Mr McMorrow gave the name Colm McHughada, which in English means "Colin of the long hair".

There was speculation in Dublin last night that further serious terrorist charges may be preferred against Mr McElroy before his trial begins later this year. After the hearing, before Mr Justice Clarke and two other judges, he was remanded in custody, having been taken to the court from Cavan in a heavily guarded Army and police convoy flanked by motor cycle outriders.

Woman's home attacked: An attack was made yesterday on the Belfast home of Mrs Sheila O'Farrell, prominent member of the Peace Movement.

Jumps of concrete were hurled through the front windows of her home in Moat Road, in the republican Turf Lodge area.

making another claim within 12 months. The 180,000 members are due for right within the pay restraint policy of between £250 and £4 a week from April 25.

Four areas, Kent, Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire and South Wales, will be calling for an end to support for the national contract. The miners' president, Mr Joseph Gormley, has said that he cannot ask his members to continue to accept pay restraint.

Yesterday leaders of the three railway unions rejected a clause in their new pay agreement that would prevent them, under present pay policy, from

answering all a case for serving a fine for a bargaining group and allowing people to argue how it should be split up.

Mr Healey has said that if another year of pay restraint is agreed in the Budget the mood of the rank and file in the trade union movement against further round of pay restraint will manifest itself at the union conference, which begins next month.

The preliminary agenda for

the National Union of Miners' conference in July contains six resolutions calling for the pay rates of face workers to be raised to between £100 and £125 a week.

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## WEST EUROPE



The four candidates for mayor of Paris prepare, with interviewers, for a television debate. M Chirac, the Gaullist favourite, is in the centre (left) and M d'Ornano, his main opponent, is on the extreme right.

## Alliance of left not easily explained in Lille

From Edward Mortimer  
Lille, March 18

M Pierre Mauroy, the mayor of Lille, is a key figure in the French Socialist Party, ranking second after M Francois Mitterrand. He it was who, at the congress of Epinay-sur-Seine in 1971, enabled M Mitterrand to take over the party from outside by casting in his favour the block vote of the Nord, the department of which Lille is the capital, and in which the old socialist party had its largest membership.

M Mauroy's personality provides the strongest link between the old party and the new leadership, and many people see him as M Mitterrand's most likely successor. But the acceptance of M Mitterrand's leadership means also the acceptance of his strategy of alliance with the Communists, and this was done too easily, swallowed by the old socialist militants of the Nord.

In this most heavily industrialized part of France, the left has been dominant for half a century and the toughest poli-

tical battles have seen Communists and Socialists on opposite sides.

In Lille, the outgoing municipal council, elected in 1971, contained Socialists and Centrists but no Communists and the same was true of many other towns in the region. But this time M Mauroy, faithful to the strategy of the new Socialist leadership, has broken with the centre and has given 10 of the 43 places on his list to the Communists.

Last Sunday this list received 45.55 per cent of the votes cast, against 41.53 per cent for the pro-Government list led by M Norbert Segard, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

The remaining votes went to an extreme-left list and to a "self-management and ecology list". Most of them can be expected to transfer to M Mauroy in the second ballot on Sunday, giving M Mauroy good reason to be confident that he will remain in office.

M Segard argues that he can still win if the turnout on the second ballot is higher. Describ-

ing himself as a Social Democrat by conviction (he is not a member of any political party) the minister is urging genuinely democratic Socialists to turn out and support him in order to stop the Communists getting into the town hall.

"These elections, as seen by Mauroy and the Communists, have nothing to do with local government," M Segard told me today. "The object is to get people used to voting for a Socialist-Communist alliance. M Mauroy could have won on the first ballot if he had put up a purely Socialist list, and indeed I myself would not have stood against him."

M Mauroy himself agrees that the reasons for bringing in the Communists are national rather than local. "For many years," he told me, "the right has speculated on the divisions between Socialists and Communists. The voting system for municipal elections, he added, was designed with precisely this in view, since it does not allow change in the lists between the two ballots.

This obliges the two left-wing parties to form joint lists before the first ballot if one of them is not to be excluded from the council altogether. "But in these elections the system has not worked for the first time: instead of dividing the left it has enabled both lists to win in many towns on the first ballot, while in other places (Paris for instance) the right has become the victim of its own system."

M Mauroy admits that he could have won without Communist support. But "Lille is a kind of Mecca of French socialism. We could not allow it to be an exception to the national rule".

Two years ago, he said, he would not have been sure how the voters of Lille would take it. But today people were no longer frightened of the Communists. "They are becoming like the Italian Communists and this explains the success of the Union of the Left. No one has any interest in pushing them back into their Ghetto."

## Bonn thrown into confusion over bugging in terrorist trial

From Dan van der Vat  
Bonn, March 18

The eye of the political storm in West Germany over the use of bugging against terrorism centred on the Chancellery today when it became known that the BND, the federal intelligence service, was involved.

Herr Klaus Bölling, the chief government spokesman, issued a statement this morning about yesterday's disclosure that consultations between the accused in the Baader-Meinhof terrorism trial and their counsel had been bugged. He confirmed that the authorities in the state of Baden-Württemberg, who took the decision to drop the case at Stammheim Prison, Stuttgart, where the trial is being held, had called in federal security agencies for technical assistance.

He disclosed, however, that requests for help had gone not only to the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the counter-intelligence service, which is under the authority of the Minister of the Interior, but also to the BND. The BND is controlled by the head of the Chancellery's office, Dr Manfred Schüller, who had agreed to the request.

Like the Central Intelligence Agency in the United States,

the BND is limited legally to gathering intelligence externally.

Although its only known role in the Stammheim bugging was helping the responsible state authorities with the technicalities of electronic eavesdropping, questions are already being asked about its possible involvement in other such operations. These have added a new dimension to the storm of controversy raging here about the activities and competence of all West German security agencies, including the military.

At Stammheim, the defence lawyers whose complaint led to the official admission about the buggings announced today that they would immediately withdraw from the trial, although they would retain their briefs.

The three defendants at the trial, Andrew Beader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe, announced through their lawyers that they would start an unlimited protest hunger strike on Monday. The last hunger strike in 1974 before the trial began was followed by the death of their fellow accused, Holger Meins.

In Bonn, Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, called to his office Professor Malhofer, the Interior

Minister, and other political leaders for a series of consultations which went on into the early hours of today.

Dr Helmut Kohl, leader of the opposition Christian Democrats, spent one and a half hours with Herr Schmidt. Later today, a Bundestag debate on agricultural policy was postponed to enable the parliamentary parties to hold emergency meetings.

Dr Kohl told his own colleagues that there were rumours of bugging operations in seven of West Germany's 10 states. The spokesman of the ruling Social Democratic parliamentary party told reporters that further bugging revelations could be expected over the next few days.

The Free Democrats, junior partners in the coalition with the Social Democrats, adjourned their meeting, to enable Herr Genscher, the Foreign Minister, who is the party chairman, to break off an official visit to Madrid in time to take part in any decisions.

The whole issue of bugging came to the fore three weeks ago, when it was disclosed that the counter intelligence service had bugged the home of a nuclear scientist with friends of the fringe of the terrorist scene.

He was recalled to Madrid early this year when Senior Ruiz-Suarez's Government found itself in a loss how to handle the kidnappings of Senator Antonio Moreno de Oriola, the president of the Council of State and Lieutenant-General Emilio Vithascan, the president of the Military Supreme Tribunal.

His success in that case, despite still unproven accusations that he used injections of sodium pentothal, "the truth drug", on his prisoners, has apparently made him and his cohorts indispensable to the Government.

The news agency quoted "well informed sources" as saying that the National Anti-Terrorist Brigade (BNA) would be under the orders of the director general of security and would be authorized to operate anywhere in Spain.

Other sources said Senior Conesa's appointment would probably be announced before the end of the month.

In Bilbao today police defused a bomb found in a church which was a frequent meeting place for Basque home-rule sympathizers.

## Franco's secret police make comeback

From Harry Debelius  
Madrid, March 18

The political police, who wielded considerable power under Franco seem to be on the verge of making a comeback. The semi-official news agency Cifra reported today that the creation of a new anti-terrorist brigade was about to be announced.

The report said that the probable commander would be Senior Roberto Conesa, who recently rescued two senior officials being held by Grapo—the left-wing extremist group—and put a number of Grapo activists behind bars.

Senior Conesa, who earned a reputation in the days of the dictatorship for successfully infiltrating and breaking up leftist organizations, was transferred from the Social Brigade, or political police, to Valencia as provincial police chief last year when the Government began to weed out politicized policemen, moving them to less sensitive posts.

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## OVERSEAS

## South Korean Government fears long-term repercussions of withdrawal by American forces

From Peter Hazelhurst  
Seoul, March 18

President Park Chung Hee of South Korea is apparently confident that his Army of 560,000 men can maintain the military balance between Seoul and Pyongyang after American ground forces are withdrawn from the peninsula. But his government is deeply concerned over the long-term psychological and diplomatic repercussions of President Carter's decision to withdraw.

One of his associates said: "At the moment the Americans have a force of about 16,000 combatants in South Korea. Their strategic value has little meaning when you look at the size of our armed forces. The number can easily be replaced. But they provide a psychological deterrent in more ways than one. That is what we are worried about."

In the first place the Government is worried that Peking may revise its policy of restraint on the peninsula after the withdrawal.

"At the moment the Government is convinced that China is restraining North Korea from

any rash act. A war on the peninsula would bring China into another confrontation with the United States—and that is apparently the last thing Peking wants. But subtract the American factor and we are in another ball game."

The official acknowledged that in the short term, a gradual withdrawal was likely to give South Korea a breathing space to build up its economy and armed forces. "We do not think that Il Sung (the North Korean President) will embark on any action while the American forces are in the act of withdrawing from South Korea. He has been trying to get American forces out of Korea for three decades. But afterwards anything can happen. That is why we want to keep an American presence here as long as possible."

Mr Park Jung Kyu, another associate of President Park's close associates, said that the American decision did not shock the nation. "Our economy is booming now and the nation is more confident that South Korea can match the North. We were more deeply shocked in 1970 when the United States declared

the Seventh Division would be withdrawn from the peninsula. It was a bolt out of the blue. This time we knew that withdrawal would take place for some time. It was not a shock. It was like having your worst suspicions confirmed."

According to the Institute of Strategic Studies, North Korea maintains an army of 410,000 men but if can call up another two million men from its reserves and militia force.

North Korea's Air Force maintains 588 combat aircraft and has air superiority over the South, which can pur only 216 combat aircraft in the air. Moreover, Seoul's air defence system is supplemented by three American fighter squadrons.

President Carter has declared that the United States will continue to provide South Korea with air support after the ground troops are withdrawn. At present the United States maintains a military strength of 40,000 men in South Korea. The Second Division, which has 16,000 men, is expected to be withdrawn under a phased-out plan.

## Argentine Church to make human rights plea

From Andrew Tarnowski  
Buenos Aires, March 18

Argentina's Roman Catholic bishops, apparently feeling increasingly worried about violations of human rights, have decided to notify the military Government of their views on events "causing anguish among different sectors of the population".

The Archbishop of Córdoba, Cardinal Primatesta, who is president of the Episcopal Conference, said last night that the church would deliver a confidential note expressing these views to the Government.

He said that this had been decided at a two-day meeting of the 12-member permanent commission of the Episcopal Conference. It discussed ecclesiastical and religious problems from the Christian point of view that "all men are sons of God" and therefore "have equal rights".

Since the military coup a year ago, the bishops have twice drawn the Government's attention to human rights. A pastoral letter delivered to President Videla last May warned him against excessive killing of left-wing guerrillas at the expense of civil liberties. Last July the bishops protested at the murder of three priests and two seminarians by one of the armed squads acting with impunity in Argentina.

Since then the church has become one of the main channels open to the hundreds, possibly thousands of people trying to trace relatives abducted by armed squads identifying themselves as military personnel.

The Bishop of Neuquén, Msgr Jaime de Nevares, a member of the permanent commission, is on the board of the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, which includes prominent politicians and professional men and helps people trying to trace their relatives.

The Bishop of Lomas de Zamora, Msgr Desiderio Elisa Collino, has recently publicly condemned the abductions in a Lenten pastoral letter.

Recounting the abduction of one of his social workers, he said: "With increasing frequency afflicted relatives and friends come to us telling us how armed groups come to their homes, and with the most violent procedures literally assault their property, taking away one or more of the family without giving any explanation either before or after the operations."

The bishop added that "in the necessary repression of subversion it is not legitimate to strike those who offer no resistance, and torture is a grave sin".

## Marcos visit to Japan

From Manila, March 18—President Marcos of the Philippines will make a state visit to Japan from April 25 to 28, it was announced today. Reuter

## Mrs Gandhi told to accept verdict

From Richard Wiggin  
Delhi, March 18

Mr Jagjivan Ram, the opposition leader and former minister who broke with Mrs Gandhi, tonight warned the Prime Minister that she would be "riding a tiger" if there was any attempt to interfere with an opposition victory in the general election "by unconstitutional means."

"Mrs Gandhi is sensible enough not to think of such things," the leader of the Congress for Democracy observed. Mr Ram was speaking at a press conference he gave in Delhi on Wednesday and of all electioneering before Sunday's final day of

polling. He was replying to Mrs Gandhi's charge yesterday that the opposition leaders had sought to create chaos.

Mr Ram sounded confident tonight and maintained that there was no possibility of the Congress Party's preventing an opposition victory and a change of power.

The Election Commission today ordered repolling in 23 districts of five constituencies in West Bengal and one in Kashmir, where voting on Wednesday had been forcibly interfered with. The repolling will take place on Sunday.

Yesterday, the Commission ordered repolling at 18 other polling stations in Bihar, West Bengal, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh. The number involved in repolling is minimal compared with the size of the total electorate.

The commission said today that presiding officers had reported that ballot papers were seized, all were marked in favour of one candidate and then placed in the ballot boxes.

Special observers from the commission have been sent to five constituencies at the request of the opposition. They include the Prime Minister's Rae Bareli constituency and that of Amethi, which is being contested by Mrs Gandhi's younger son.

The main purpose of Dr Castro's visit is to strengthen changes—AP, Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

## Russia demands safeguards in Indian nuclear deal

From Our Correspondent  
Delhi, March 18

India's efforts to buy heavy water from the Soviet Union for one of its atomic power reactors has run into difficulties.

The Soviet leaders are reported to have agreed to sell some 200 tonnes of heavy water for the second 200 megawatt reactor in Rajasthan, but the deal has become bogged down at the stage of detailed negotiations.

Russia is said to have demanded that all Indian nuclear installations, nor those of Rajasthan alone, should be opened to inspection to ensure that the heavy water is not used at any other reactor than the one specified in the deal.

Earlier Canada had decided to cut off nuclear assistance to India after the explosion of an Indian nuclear reactor in May, 1974. India is not a signatory to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

The Soviet Union says that it

has an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency not to supply certain materials, equipment and components for nuclear production to countries which have not signed the non-proliferation treaty, unless the plants are subjected to the agency's safe guards.

India believes that Russia is stretching its obligation to the International Atomic Energy Agency unnecessarily by extending the scope of safeguards beyond what the non-proliferation treaty has envisaged.

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## Katangan exiles march against Zaire again

From Michael Kaufman  
Kinshasa, March 18

At this distance from the invaded areas of Zaire, with no communications to a town 1,500 miles away, it is difficult to discern fact from the host of rumours circulating here. According to Western diplomats, however, the invasion began on March 8. Forty men, they say, crossed the border from Angola at a frontier checkpoint where two Zaire guards were on duty without radio communication.

The Government of Zaire has put the number of troops who followed in the wake of the first border crossing at 5,000. The invaders, described as mercenaries by Zaire, were said to be armed with heavy weapons or advanced weapons.

The invaders were then split into two groups, one taking the town of Dilolo, Kapanga and Kisenga. Five days later the invaders were reportedly to have taken the town of Sandoa. It is believed that Katangese gendarmes, part of the force that has fought under former Flaminio since it was formed 16 years ago to fight for the secession of what was then called Katanga province. The region is now called Shaba.

The first battle of the invasion was said to have been in Kapanga, where units of the invading column were met by a company of Zaire troops

# Argentine Church makes claims of revenge over Lebanon day rights

VERSEAS  
Lebanon day  
make claims of revenge  
rights

Beirut, March 18.—Enraged Lebanese have killed more than 200 Christian villagers to avenge the assassination of Kamal Jumblatt, the leader, police said today, as more Christians were reported missing, apparently kidnapped by angry Muslims.

Government security officials said that a whole Christian clan is buried under the rubble of a church blown up in the village.

Barouk, about fifty miles west of Beirut in the central Lebanese mountains. "We do not know the number of buried victims," one official said. "It is the entire Nakhl family. Men took their wives and children for shelter in the church, but the Druze blew up the church with dynamite."

There was no official announcement of the rising tide of revenge killing and kidnapping, and the censored local newspapers made no mention of it. A Christian Phalange radio report claimed that more than 60 villagers had been killed to death, knifed or had their throats cut as part of a looting revenge.

The missing Christians were taken at gunpoint from their mountain homes after Jumblatt was killed on Wednesday in an ambush on a mountain road in his native Druze country. His killers have not been identified.

The 59-year-old socialist and millionaire was the hereditary chief of the 175,000-member Druze sect, an offshoot of Islam that believes strongly in revenge. The country's Christian political leaders have appealed to President Sarkis for protection and said that the reprisals could rekindle the civil war.

Beirut reopened for business today after a 24-hour shutdown as the Muslim sector to mourn Jumblatt.

Police spokesmen said they were unable to explain a series of grenade blasts and machine-gun fire that shook Beirut's southern areas early this morning, particularly near the Sabra Palestinian refugee camp.

A spokesman for Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party said that Druze religious leaders were touring the Chouf mountain region around Beirut to counsel restraint among outraged followers of the assassinated leader.

Some reports said President Sarkis had sent an additional 1,000 Syrian troops to reinforce the 4,000 soldiers dispatched to the Chouf yesterday to impose order. The Christian Phalange radio said the peacekeepers had taken up positions in the five Christian villages that had been the main targets of Druze what-

## Routine delegate to Cairo who attracts reporters

### 'Innocent' Abu Daoud angered by questions on Munich massacre

From Robert Fish  
Cairo, March 18

To say that the Palestinians are parading Mr Abu Daoud to the press in Cairo would be untrue, for the man whom the Israeli claim planned the massacre of their athletes at Munich five years ago is a routine delegate to the current session of the Palestine National Council.

He appears just before 10 am each day at the doors of the council hall in the Arab League building beside the Nile, a very tall, slightly loping figure in a well-cut brown suit and smoking a cigarette in a long, elegant holder.

Yet the Palestinian leadership do not allow just any delegates to talk to the press and Mr Abu Daoud has been most forthcoming of late when reporters have approached him in the blue mosaic corridor just inside the main doors.

He is prepared to speak about American policy towards Israel, about Mr Kamal Jumblatt's assassination in Lebanon and even—in a rather defensive way—about the Munich massacre.

No one prevents him from talking and the Palestinians presumably think he makes compulsive listening.

He still maintains that his arrest in Paris last year while attending the funeral of a murdered Palestinian was jointly arranged by the French police and the Israelis and he still praises fulsomely the

French court, "which looked for the cause and found me innocent".

But conversations that go on too long about what happened at Munich in 1972 are not welcome. "I am still ready to go to West Germany in order to stand before a justice court," he says when you ask him if it was true that he directed the Munich terrorist attack. "If I had committed such a thing, then I do not think I would be prepared to go to a German court."

Does that mean, you ask, that he denies any involvement in Munich? Mr Abu Daoud becomes a little impatient. "I believe in fighting inside our occupied territories and I'll keep fighting there," he replies.

Does that mean he really denies again? Mr Abu Daoud is angry now: "I told you I was prepared to stand before a court in West Germany because I know that I am innocent."

But he will not refer to the Munich killings as "a crime", when questioned further, he accuses the Israelis of terrorism—referring particularly to the Israeli bombing of refugee camps in southern Lebanon—and points out that five Palestinians also died at Munich. He does not say that the five were holding guns and keeping hostages.

Politically, Mr Abu Daoud would appear to be to the left

of Mr Yassir Arafat, his leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He denies that Mr Arafat ever said he "trusted" President Carter but says it is "good to hear" that Mr Carter referred to a "homeland" for Palestinians even though he called them refugees.

When I asked him what he wants the American President to say, he becomes more moderate: "I would like Carter to say he is with the Palestinians and supports their building an independent state on a part of Palestine."

His views on Mr Jumblatt are fairly predictable. He describes the murdered Lebanese leftist leader as a democrat and denies that he was aloof and a feudal politician as critics have suggested. "He was a man of his people and I don't believe he was a stoic or a tyrant," he says.

If Mr Abu Daoud was not a member of the Palestine

National Council, the Egyptians, whose condemnation of terrorism has become steadily louder over the past three years, would almost certainly have refused him entry. As it is, he has come to Egypt for only a brief visit from Beirut, knowing that there are those who blame him for what happened at Munich.

Everywhere he goes, next to him in the council chamber or beside him as he stands next to the ornamental brass fountains outside, is a thick-set, well-built bodyguard who does not smile at journalists as frequently as Mr Abu Daoud.

## Doubts are cast on Arafat pledge

From Our Own Correspondent  
Cairo, March 18

attitude towards the United States.

The fact that Mr Arafat was speaking outside of the council chamber, however, in no way diminishes the importance of the new warmth which is showing towards the United States. The statement that he would do his best to help Mr Carter achieve a just and durable peace is likely to be heartened American diplomats here who at one stage last week were predicting that the Palestinians would emerge from their council session a good deal less moderate than the Arab states—and the United States—had been expected.

The Egyptian press has also carried some cautious praise of Mr Carter's speech, although the semi-official Cairo daily Al Aman, said that the President's statements on the Middle East were full of contradictions.

It was, in fact, Mr Carter's glowing words

that were taken to be a formal reply to Mr Carter's speech in the United States two days ago in which the President talked for the first time of a "homeland" for Palestinians. But today it emerged that Mr Arafat had made his comments in a television interview and that most of the council delegates were unaware of any new

about the foundation of Israel which upset the Egyptian press—its reference to a Palestinian "homeland" naturally went down well with Al Ahram. This, the paper said, was "a positive step in United States policy".

Palestinian Council delegates spent today drawing up a draft programme of future policy. They are expected to endorse a communiqué not unlike the 10-point programme approved at the last council meeting in 1974, declining to give up the demand for the destruction of Israel.

This however, may be stated in more muted terms than in the past and the delegates will almost certainly decide to delete the slighting references to King Hussein of Jordan, who was called a traitor at the last council session, and who is expected to hold formal talks with the Palestinians in the next two months.

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## SPORT

Rugby Union

## Wales would settle for a single-point win at Murrayfield

By Peter West  
Rugby Correspondent

Wales cannot finish their international season as undisputed champions for a third successive year, and the prospects of even a half-share of the title are now dimmed, if not altogether. But they do not lack motivation at Murrayfield this afternoon (3.0) where their scarlet legions will be urging them on towards victory. They have, if it may achieve that distinction again, set a record, fourteenth time (one more than England). And they will become the first of the home teams to win it twice since Ireland did so in the days of Jackie Kyle, in 1948 and 1949.

The Welsh invasion of Edinburgh has tended to be a wary one since their traumatic return in 1951 when the crown again slipped from the favourites' grasp, and Scotland, for whom Peter Kilmarnock dropped a remarkable goal, humbled them by 19-0. Wales have not had such a long suspension since 1936, when their scarlet legions will be urging them on towards victory. They have, if it may achieve that distinction again, set a record, fourteenth time (one more than England). And they will become the first of the home teams to win it twice since Ireland did so in the days of Jackie Kyle, in 1948 and 1949.

John Davies has said that his side will settle for victory by a single point. Now, if they do, it seems—on reflection—no logical reason why they should not win with some comfort, and more particularly so if their forwards should play as well as they did against England in 1948. It will be surprising if they do not now look to have something to play for in this respect.

Two years ago a world record rugby crowd of 104,000 paid to watch this game, but many of those who were unable to get in will be gone, and the record of Murrayfield is some 60,000, on this occasion the number of spectators has been set at 70,000. That will spell frustration for all those believing in decent conditions. Davies, it is, none the worse for a knock



Carmichael (left) and Edwards: playing for 49th time

## Today's teams for Murrayfield

## Scotland

	15	Full back	15	Wales
A. R. Irvine (Herdie's FP)	15	Right wing	J. P. R. Williams (Bridgend)	T. C. Davies (Cardiff)
W. J. Young (Edinburgh Wanderers)	14	Right centre	S. Fenwick (Bridgend)	D. P. Evans (Newport)
J. M. Renwick (Hawks)	13	Left centre	J. J. Williams (Llanelli)	*P. Edwards (Llanelli)
G. A. Cranston (West of Scotland)	12	Left wing	G. O. Edwards (Llanelli)	G. Williams (Aberavon)
D. Sheidley (West of Scotland)	11	Stand-off	G. Price (Pontypridd)	R. Windsor (Windsor)
A. G. Carmichael (West of Scotland)	10	Scrum half	A. Martin (Aberdare)	G. Price (Pontypridd)
D. W. Morgan (Stevens' Melville FP)	9	Prop	G. Wheel (Swansea)	T. Cobbe (Aberdare)
J. D. Currie (Jordanhill)	1	Hooker	M. A. Williams (Aberdare)	D. Quinnell (Llanelli)
D. F. Madsen (Gorsedd)	2	Prop	D. G. Williams (Aberdare)	C. Burgess (Llanelli)
A. G. Carmichael (West of Scotland)	3	Lock	*A. Barnes (Aberdare)	*Captain
L. A. Barnes (West of Scotland)	4	Lock	G. Wheel (Swansea)	
A. F. McElderry (Lundin Scottish)	5	Lock	T. Cobbe (Aberdare)	
M. A. B. Williams (London Scottish)	6	Flanker	M. A. Williams (Aberdare)	
D. S. M. Mac Donald (London Scottish)	8	No 8	D. Quinnell (Llanelli)	
W. S. Watson (Lambeth)	7	Flanker	C. Burgess (Llanelli)	
*Captain				

Referee: G. Domercq (France)

## Unpredictable Irish challenge French vigour

By Richard Streeton

Anything other than a massive victory for France over Ireland in Dublin today would be an affront to logic. However, thoroughly the rugby season's evidence is sifted, there is little that can be unearthed to suggest that France will fail to obtain their fourth successive win in the international championship. This magnificent French team have remained unchanged throughout the campaign and will bring their country the grand slam for only the second time.

That Irish knock for unpredictability has made Lansdowne Road the stage over the years for more than its share of upsets late in the championship season. France, too, in recent years, have been beaten on the road, and Alfred McNamee, 25, on the left wing, replace

two meetings which itself lasted four hours, another indication of French strength.

Meanwhile, the resounding fact on this side of the English Channel about some aspects of France's aggressive play should not restrict appreciation for the considerable skill in their game. Having seen two of France's matches this season already, to me it has been the power and strength of the front row, coupled with the speed and versatility of their loose forwards which has been the most significant aspect of their dominant play.

The more frequently discussed topic of Bastar in the line-outs should not of course be underestimated but Horton for England, frequently, and McHarg (Scotland) occasionally, thwarted the French more often than was widely spotted.

With Fouroux, the schemer, and Romen's shrewd kicking, for all their successes, have still not managed, perhaps, to marry their possession with their traditional driving wizardry. Aguirre's influence in the line-outs has continued to bring the most telling thrusts from the back divisions.

A personal conviction remains that one day everything in all departments will finally click into place for France and that some uncertainty will be beaten by 60 points plus.

It may not be this afternoon, even though I believe France will win comfortably; warnings against overconfidence have been a feature of the French preparations and the year of transgressing the norms both during and before the previous year will also be present.

Until Cholley's three disgraceful and separate punching incidents against Scotland, I felt the

French were in the stocks a little and hardly on the crest of the wave, but Cholley's full back

wins his international cap at full back in place of Wilson.

In the pack, Dugan, who carries the responsibilities in the line-out and loose, Keane, in the second row, and Orr at loose-head prop, will all contest places in the British Lions party being chosen next week, probably the only Irish candidate, other than Gibson, being considered.

Hagan's return for Murtagh at lock, and Steele's nomination to take the injured Deering's place at flank forward, have been taken as epitomising the problems and dearth of choice the Irish selectors

McKibbin and

Brown, and Ennor, at full back

in the pack.

Meanwhile, the teenagers

and the

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and the

## Today's teams for Dublin

## Ireland

	15	Full back	15	France
A. Enser (Wanderers)	15	Right wing	J.-M. Aguirre (Bagnères)	M. Barrière (Toulouse)
*T. O. Grace (St. Mary's)	14	Right centre	M. Barrière (Toulouse)	R. Lachaud (Toulouse)
E. Flanagan (UCD)	13	Left centre	R. Lachaud (Toulouse)	F. Sangalli (Narbonne)
C. M. H. Gibson (Wanderers)	12	Left wing	J.-P. Romé (Narbonne)	J.-L. Vouillat (Narbonne)
A. McNamee (Wanderers)	11	Stand-off	J.-P. Romé (Narbonne)	J.-P. Romé (Narbonne)
M. Quinn (Wanderers)	10	Scrum half	J.-P. Romé (Narbonne)	J.-P. Romé (Narbonne)
J. Robbie (Dobie's)	9	Prop	J. Fournier (Auch)	G. Cholley (Bagnères)
P. Orr (Carrick)	1	Hooker	A. Pace (Béziers)	R. Lachaud (Toulouse)
F. C. Whelan (Blackrock)	2	Prop	R. Lachaud (Toulouse)	J. Limberon (Périgueux)
M. L. Keane (Blackrock)	3	Lock	J. Limberon (Périgueux)	M. Monod (Béziers)
R. L. Keane (Blackrock)	4	Lock	J. Rives (Toulouse)	J. Rives (Toulouse)
W. F. Duggan (Blackrock)	5	Flanker	J. Bastiat (Oax)	J. Bastiat (Oax)
F. Slattery (Blackrock)	6	No 8	J.-C. Skrela (Toulouse)	J.-C. Skrela (Toulouse)
*Captain		Flanker	+Captain	+Captain

Referee: A. Host (Scotland)

## Rugby League

## French will put the accent on attack

Carcassonne, March 18.—France's Rugby League team hope to clinch overall victory in the triangular Jean Gallia tournament here on Sunday when they meet England, who beat Wales 13-2 last month.

Although France's rejuvenated team beat a Welsh side who in turn have beaten England, many experts feel that their play, which

relied largely on courage and temperament could fail when faced with the faster and more subtle English side.

French team officials have stressed that their players must go more on the offensive to win on Sunday, the last match in the tournament. With a more attacking style the team as a whole could swing the tactics of play

and gain the advantage over the

more experienced English, they said.

ENGLAND: G. Fairburn, J. Dean, G. Hall, D. Smith, K. Gill, W. Farrar, P. Lowe, P. Rose, S. Norton.

FRANCE: P. Simeon, J. Moys, J. Guille, J.-M. Gouzeau, J. P. Bouillet, H. Daniel, H. Bonnel, M. Caravaca. Reuter.

Recently injuries have also played a part in their plans.

The five further changes made for today's match, compared with the team beaten by Scotland four weeks ago, followed a select-

team meeting which itself lasted

four hours, another indication of

French strength.

Meanwhile, the resounding fact

on this side of the English Channel

about some aspects of France's aggressive play should not restrict

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should not of course be underesti-

mated but Horton for England,

frequently, and McHarg (Scotland)

occasionally, thwarted the French

more often than was widely

spotted.

With Fouroux, the schemer, and

Romen's shrewd kicking, for all

their successes, have still not

managed, perhaps, to marry their

possession with their traditional

driving wizardry. Aguirre's

influence in the line-outs has

continued to bring the most tell-

ing thrusts from the back divisions.

A personal conviction remains

that one day everything in all

departments will finally click

into place for France and that

some uncertainty will be beaten

by 60 points plus.

It may not be this afternoon,

even though I believe France will

win comfortably; warnings agai-

nst overconfidence have been a

feature of the French prepara-

tions and the year of transgres-

sion between the previous year

and this has been a year of

transformation for France.

Until Cholley's three disgrace-

ful and separate punching inci-

dents against Scotland, I felt the

French were in the stocks a lit-

tle and hardly on the crest

## SPORT

even before  
afford

## End of reign for the prince of lunatic punters

y Michael Seely

The Irish have departed in triumph, their pockets lined with their winnings. Both the Gold Cup and the Triumph hurdle fell to the invaders. Only a courage of Night Nurse prevented them from carrying off the three major prizes of the meeting when repelling Monkfield's challenge in the Champion Hurdle. The size of their gambling豪情 is legendary. Dick Tolle's £25,000 win on Derby Day seems small beer compared with the £50,000. Niall Flynn staked his wife's horse, Falcon, captured the big four-year-old hurdle. But curiously enough, the odds and scale of the festival was an English one. As the sun shone briefly from momentarily cloudless sky half

an hour before the first race on Thursday, their pockets lined with a happy smile. "I've just laid some fool of an Irishman mind over to one against it raining before the Gold Cup". Shortly afterward, as the heavens opened, I saw him hafes, coatless and shivering, handing over £45 to his opponent, who was still able to claim a rain-bonus.

Now that the excitement has died down, we can return to normally and watch some enjoyable racing at Chepstow and Lingfield Park this afternoon. Fred Rimell, whose hopes of gaining the success of the year were shattered when Zard fell at the fifth fence, is seeking quick compensation when he saddles the nine-year-

old in Chepstow's new race, the £4,000 Aymoor China Cup Steeplechase. Zard looked most efficient in the parade ring at Cheltenham. His experienced trainer would not be running him again so soon if he was not convinced of the gelding's continued well-being.

But impressive in his last two victories at Lingfield and Ayr, the former Grand National winner, faces a formidable opposition. Tom Farmer and Graham Thorner with Mr Large and Brig. My apologies are due to the indomitable Thorner, whose brilliant and courageous riding of Prince Rock against Gay Volante on Thursday night contributed to Tom Barry's Large, second to Terri Dornell at Warwick after stamping Peter Scott at Ludlow, his last Saturday's course winner, Carnival Day, and Water Colour to beat Brig ran

extremely well on his first outing of the season when he finished second at Worcester last week, and on the balance of his form seems weighted to win this afternoon.

At Lingfield Park, Fisherman's Cot can advertise the value of the Imperial Cup form by capturing the £2,500 Laurent Perrier Champagne Handicap Hurdle. Fisherman's Cot, the winner of four races off the reel in the autumn, showed signs of returning to his best when finishing a close fourth to Acquaint at Sandown Park.

STATE OF GOING (Official): Lingfield Park, soft; Wincanton, soft; Worcester, good; Newbury, good to soft; Sandown, soft; Wolverhampton, good to soft.

## Lingfield Park programme

*Television (IBA): 1.30, 2.0, 2.30 and 3.00 races*

1.30 LIMSFIELD HANDICAP STEEPELCHASE (£743: 2½m)

02 31/03 Southern Cup (D), A. Yates, 10-11-5  
03 1/04 Southern Cup (C), P. Williams, 6-10-5  
04 2/04 Smart (C-D), S. Muller, 10-10-5  
12 3/04 Great (D), D. Brewster, 8-10-0  
13 4/04 Smart (C), S. Muller, 9-10-5  
14 5/04 Smart (C), S. Muller, 11-12-5  
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A number 11 bus set me down at The Six Bells, King's Road, and from there, just across the road, past a row of crumbling Regency houses, in Maures Road and the Chelsea Poly. Up the broad stone steps and through the big swing doors and I had started in my own mind, my first steps towards the theatre. Although no one else but myself knew that.

At first it was considered and with reason, that I was too young to attend the Poly. I was not quite 17. However, Mr Bates, the principal, had seen a folio of my "work" that is to say examples of stage designs, costumes, and illustrations for plays which I had written but which naturally, had not been performed. Vaguely impressed as he himself said, by my sense of colour design and "inventiveness", he waived the few months needed to make me as it were "legal" and I started on my way.

Some weeks before, my patient father took me to Gamages, to a fire sale which he had seen advertised, and within an hour, among piles of slightly damp and smoky garments on the top floor, I found me in a great tweed suit, a bottle green striped one, a sturdy selection of woolen polo-necked sweaters and a pair of brogue shoes, one size too large, in suede.

I was enraptured. These, and the ordinary "smock" which we all had to wear, were to constitute my entire wardrobe for some time to come. I almost slept in the bottle green suit. I liked it so much, and the brogue shoes, stuffed with a little wad of paper, gave me a stature and dignity I must otherwise have lacked. At least so I thought.

This was a very different atmosphere from the school on the hill. No hulking lumps here itching to kick something, no shared desks, no dusky lunches. Instead, high, airy rooms, quiet, purposeful people, sitting on stools indulging in the highest form of luxury to me, just painting, drawing, and even at times, doodling away. We signed a book on entrance to each class, and on our departure for luncheon, usually a beer and a sandwich at The Six Bells or a Lyons tea shop near Sloane Square—not a beer there, of course, warm tea in a thick cup, but still ... it was not a meat pie and Cola.

The Classes were a mixed assembly of people, sexes and ages. I was astonished, and encouraged, to find that my neighbour in "Illustration" was a woman as old as my grandmother with a smock, a floppy felt hat, a raffia bag full of paints and brushes, rubbers and pens, her sandwiches and a small flask of brandy from which, during the morning, she would take a strengthening swig.

There were pretty girls with long blonde hair who were really not serious artists, but merely "Finishing Off", as they called it, and who painted endless chains of pussy cats, bluebirds on nipples, and sometimes came back after the lunch break. Others, like Erica Schwartz, were far more serious. Smocked, sandalled, rather grubby, she and her companion worked industriously in "Design" covering yards of material with abstract patterns of blue and mauve which they then turned into skirts and shirts and stamped about the corridors, pinning notices to the Notice Board bearing large hammers and sickles. They these industrial girls, and some men, also ran the Dramatic Society which I was allowed, in spite of my age, to join, so that I could help with the painting of the scenery and the making of the costumes and also to swell the chorus which used to sing Red Fly the Banners O! to the tune of Green Grow the Rushes O! It was all magical, exciting, bursting with promise. I had never, I believed, even at the Cottage, been so happy in my life before.

My first "task"—we were usually set a task at the beginning of every week to set us on a line of thought or design—was to design the cover for a book. In this particular case H. E. Bates' *The Pouche*. This of course, normally, meant that one had to read the book, or intelligently "skip through" it in order to get at the "essence", as it was always called. What the "essence" was depended entirely on what one thought it meant. And one's work was judged accordingly. I had read the book and set to it so often, so without much care and preparation. My sketch book was a riot of fields, woods, dead rabbits and panoramas of Great Britain from Lulworth Cove to Ben Nevis. H. E. Bates' simple tale was illustrated, by me at any rate, as the natural history handbook of the British Isles, including every single beast which lived within them and some which did not. I was somewhat impressed by my own efforts and, as usual, embellished his design with guns and traps, fishing rods, gaffing hooks and snares. I left nothing out. And nothing to the imagination. At the Wednesday Class, covered with pride and a singular lack of humility (everyone else was still at the "blockading in stage") I offered my finished cover to our patient, calm, gentle teacher, Graham Sutherland. In his neat father's smock, his pale blue knitted tie, with his small dark head and steady piercing eyes, I found him the kindest and most encouraging of all the teachers at the School. He was rather frightened

ing too, because he smiled often, spoke very little; one was never certain of what he exactly thought. And he was not about to give anything away.

Patiently this day he sat beside me, dragging up a stool to my desk, slowly he examined my startling, lurid, unfinished cover. Gently he explained that I might have possibly missed the point of the exercise. It was not, he said, to tell the entire story of Mr Bates' on the cover, but rather to have that to offer, rather to find out for himself which, after all, was the author's job. Mine, he said gently, as the designer, was to suggest to the reader what he might find beneath the wrappings; to offer him some simple, uncomplicated, symbolic which he could recognize enough to tempt him to read the book. Not something which would convince him that he had read it already, or worse, that he knew what it was all about and didn't want to read it anyway.

Swiftly, economically, he drew a face, a cloth cap, some rabbits' legs, a long warning line which was clearly a field of corn and the entire subject was before me. I apologized in a mumble. He was anxious. "But are you sure you know what the *essence*? Simplify, you see... just the suggestion of the *essence*. Not," he said gently, "a map of England with all its Blood Sports."

I started again much cast down but already agreeing, how could I not, that he was right. But how to simplify? How to find the "essence"? That was my problem, and eventually stealing from him shamelessly I did my best by the end of the week and got top marks.

But the discovery was magical, I mean the general discovery. Being treated as an equal, as an already proved, which I was not, artist, gave me back a great deal of ebullient courage. I drew and drew and covered page after page of sketch books with a wild assortment of ideas which I then was forced to condense, simplify, coordinate, in short ... design. It was not, I was quick to find out mercifully, quite the same as merely "Drawing".

Drawing was much harder. Drawing meant, for me, the Life Class. A serious, grimy room. A wide semi-circle of stools round a battered rostrum on which reclined or stood, in patient humility, and bored indifference, a naked woman or, at times, man. Always ugly, always thin or vastly fat, as unacceptable naked as they must have been fully clothed.

In winter they froze to liver-sausage blue in the arctic room, warmed only vaguely by a one bar electric fire, around which they huddled at the "rests" in tatty silk limonos—in the summer they baked and broiled under the relentless glare of the sun from the skylight windows—all for a pittance an hour. Eyes glazed with boredom, they saw past and beyond us, locked into a frozen area of numbness from which nothing save the ringing of the alarm clock to tell them their time was up, could release them.

Although, up until then, I had never seen an entirely naked woman before, I was completely unmoved. I only remember being saddened by the sight of so much ugly flesh bumped so dejectedly in a bent-wood chair. I found drawing their ugliness far harder to cope with than anything else. It seemed that if I started off with a head the left foot usually ended up miles off the bottom of the page and somewhere in the region of my own feet. However much I held up my pencil to measure, as I saw the other students doing with great professionalism, I never got the proportions right, and in spite of constant rubbings-out and startings-again, the human body defeated me entirely. I sweated on and for ages days sat in a smaller room with some others who found it as hard as I did, studying and drawing, in vicious detail, every bone and socket, every range of dusty flesh, which hung, dangling, feet and hands, from wrists, giblets, swinging idly in the draughts.

It was hopeless. At Life Class I was making tremendous strides towards becoming a Playwright. The Cox family was exceedingly encouraging and welcomed me into their family. Every evening, after I had returned from Art School, I would cycle over to "Chez Nous" and spend a great deal of time with Nerine, who was young, this one, mid-twenties, I'd say ... died some time about 1890. You see the rib cage? All squashed up, those dreadful corsets of theirs. How did she breathe, for God's sake? You see? Squashed tight. Quite useless for you really. No form there, simply deformed. Shocking, really. But it's the best we have at the moment's.

"Try not to bother with her too much", said Henry Moore, who took us for Life and later Sculpture. "She's not much good really, but it's very hard to get skeletons these days. Very hard indeed. She's pretty young, this one, mid-twenties, I'd say ... died some time about 1890. You see the rib cage? All squashed up, those dreadful corsets of theirs. How did she breathe, for God's sake? You see? Squashed tight. Quite useless for you really. No form there, simply deformed. Shocking, really. But it's the best we have at the moment's." Smocked, and with a woolly tie he too moved among his pupils quietly and gently, correcting and suggesting here and there, patient with the slow, glowing with the more advanced of us. Wanting to share his obvious delight and love of the Human Body. "This absolute miracle of coordination, of muscle and bone. A brilliant composition never yet seen", he said. But it took me a long time to come towards sharing his delight. And although I sat spellbound if he came to my board to tug a muscle or a joint into place, or scribbled a rapid explanation for me on the side of my disordered, erased, smudged drawing, his swathed, mostly faceless figures reminded me a little too sharply of Mr Dodd's mummified ever-coat producing a white stick-blond, you see.

Very moving. I don't quite know why I had not given the entry pilot away from the start for I fixed my eyes in a steady glazed stare at a point some

go in for Stage Design rather than any other form of art he cope with than anything else. It seemed that if I started off with a head the left foot usually ended up miles off the bottom of the page and somewhere in the region of my own feet. However much I held up my pencil to measure, as I saw the other students doing with great professionalism, I never got the proportions right, and in spite of constant rubbings-out and startings-again, the human body defeated me entirely. I sweated on and for ages

days sat in a smaller room with some others who found it as hard as I did, studying and drawing, in vicious detail, every bone and socket, every range of dusty flesh, which hung, dangling, feet and hands, from wrists, giblets, swinging idly in the draughts.

It was decided by the all

male committee of the Newick Amateur Dramatic Society, known as the NADS, to do an all male play with a warning,

and was exceedingly encouraging and welcomed me into their family. Every evening, after I had returned from Art School, I would cycle over to "Chez Nous" and spend a great deal of time with Nerine, who was young, this one, mid-twenties, I'd say ... died some time about 1890. You see the rib cage? All squashed up, those dreadful corsets of theirs. How did she breathe, for God's sake? You see? Squashed tight. Quite useless for you really. No form there, simply deformed. Shocking, really. But it's the best we have at the moment's.

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## Collecting

## Knowing the value as well as the price



"The French Artist", a Cruikshank print of 1819. As he never went to Paris where did the idea come from?

ome people when they buy pictures or paintings know exactly what they are buying; they may have been looking up in their collection. But any people have only vague ideas about the exact nature of their possessions; this may be because they were inherited from Aunt Maud or found in Mummy's attic. Or else it may be more purposeful.

There are collectors who buy primarily with their eye rather than their intellect, things which appeal to them aesthetically but whose origin they can only vaguely guess. Others again delight in puzzles; it appeals to them to buy something out of the ordinary whose origin they can attempt to ferret out. Then there are those who like to take a financial gamble that they have spotted something out of the ordinary which will be worth a lot more once it is authenticated.

How to find out about your possessions is thus an important matter and many of the services available are not widely known about. In the long run it is best to do your own research; since it is your own possession you will be prepared to go into the matter more deeply than any expert you may tap for advice. But a bit of tapping can save you a lot of time; commercial or museum experts can help very specifically in four ways:

By giving you a rough idea of what your object is, so that you know where to start looking it up.

By advising on the most authoritative publications in the field—they are often old and out of print, thus difficult to find in a general library.

By suggesting museum collections that are particularly strong in the field and thus worth looking at for comparison.

4. By telling you which scholars or scholars are currently working on the subject.

Of course, if it is a straightforward object you may not need all this advice. An expert might be able to tell you right away what you have got. So the question is where to find these experts. In the commercial world, the best bets are Sotheby's and Christie's. Anyone can take things in to them and an expert will do his best to say what it is and what it is worth; you are under no obligation to sell it. It is worthwhile for both houses to provide this service because in the long run it brings a lot of things in for sale. The quality of advice you receive is a matter of luck; some of their experts are very knowledgeable and others less so.

The alternative is to turn to the museums. They will never suggest values but can be very helpful on identification. All the national collections, with the single rather surprising exception of the Tate, offer an opinion service to the general public. For the applied arts you turn to the Victoria and Albert or the British Museum; in each case the opinion service naturally reflects the nature of their own collection; there is some overlapping which may make a visit to both desirable, but usually the most suitable of them is easy to decide.

**Tickets and Albert Museum**  
Opinions are given on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. You can take the object itself or a photograph (if it is too large) and the information desk at the front door will direct you to the correct department. The departments comprise: Architecture and Sculpture, Ceramics, Far Eastern (China, Japan, etc.), Furniture and Woodwork, Indian, Library, Metalwork, Prints and Drawings, Regional Services, Textiles, Theatre, and Conservation.

Ceramics and metalwork are basically European departments; you go to Far Eastern or Indian if you have oriental pieces. The regional services department deals with all twentieth century items, whatever the medium. The prints and drawings department is basically oriented towards the



A Staffordshire jug of circa 1850. But where did the design come from?

British school where their collection is strongest; for foreign schools you would turn first to the British Museum, which also deals with English water-colours, drawings and prints. The V & A prints and drawings department also deals with portrait miniatures and may be able to help with oil paintings. It has a notable Constable collection and also a major collection of Victorian genre painting.

The library incorporates the nascent national photographic archive. Opinions on old photographs can be sought here but they like appointments to be made in advance. The library itself is open to the general public (no need for a reader's ticket, you just walk in and sign the book). It is the national art reference library and a very good place for researching your possessions; there are catalogues both by subject and author to help you find the right book.

**British Museum**  
Opinions are given in the student rooms of the various departments every afternoon from Monday to Friday (2.15-4.0), but they like appointments to be made in advance so as to ensure that the right expert is there on the day. This, of course, would also be a wise precaution at the V & A if you are travelling from far away. Some departments are also open from 10.00-12.30 on a Saturday morning, as will be indicated below. The departments comprise: Coins and medals (from antiquity to the present day, opinions on Saturday by appointment only); Medieval and later antiquities (European applied arts, roughly from the close of the Roman empire to Victorian times but strongest on the early period). For later items it is probably best to start at the V & A Closed Saturdays. Western Asiatic antiquities (Syrian, Assyrian, Sumerian, etc.). This department deals only in early civilisations, the cut-off point coming roughly with Alexander the Great. Open on Saturday); Oriental antiquities (Chinese and Japanese ceramics, bronzes, paintings and prints from pre-history up to the nineteenth century). There is also an overlap with the V & A who would probably be best for later items. (Open on Saturday) Prints and drawings (European from the twelfth or thirteenth century to the present day, open Saturday). Prehistoric and Roman-British antiquities (British artefacts from the beginning of time to the withdrawal of the Romans, including flints, rings, coins and the oddments that one might, if very lucky, find on a country walk. Closed Saturday); Greek and Roman antiquities (all the classical period, including the outposts of empire. Closed Saturday); Egyptian antiquities (up to Alexander's conquest. Open Saturday).

The Museum of Mankind, in Burlington Gardens, contains

Witt, who stipulated in his will that it should be freely open to the general public. It is a useful place to look for clues concerning your own paintings; the staff will not only help you to look in the right place but also offer informal opinions on what they are shown.

This leaves the question of how far these opinions will get you. The answer seems to be, as I said at the beginning, that they will set you in the right direction and help you to look further for yourself.

Being the kind of person who accumulates miscellaneous objects that please the eye, I thought that I would try three of them out of the V & A last week. All three were fairly typical junk shop purchases.

I now know a little, but not a lot, more about them.

The first was a white English pottery jug which I presumed to be mid-nineteenth century. The handle is moulded as a greyhound and the two sides of the jug have moulded decoration; on one side a lion is attacking a stag on a grassy mound, on the other a boar is bringing down a wild boar. I had always vaguely thought that the decoration must have been influenced by either Stubbs or Barye. The V & A told me that the jug was Staffordshire and probably dated from around 1850; they also pointed out that jugs and beakers with greyhound handles were relatively common in salt-glaze pottery (mine is in white pearlware). They shrugged off the idea of identifying the source of the design as impossible; such animal scenes had been part of European iconography since at least the sixteenth century. Stubbornly, I have decided that the design must reflect the influence of Barye, whose animal bronzes were taking Europe by storm in the 1850s.

My second item was a Cruikshank print entitled "The French Artist". I had already decided that it was an early work, 1815 or so and that the artist was probably one of the group of David's pupils who were known as the Primitifs; they were early Bohemians, going around in classical dress (imitating Greek vase paintings), flowing cloaks and long beards. The V & A looked up in the Cruikshank catalogue raisonne of 1913 and established that the print dated from 1819; they also did not think he had ever been to France.

Most important was the information that William Feaver was writing a new book on Cruikshank which should be out any time now. With journalistic privilege I began to cull corners and rang up William Feaver who said that his book wouldn't be out for another year. He could not actually remember. "The French Artist", but Cruikshank's series "Life in Paris", published in 1822, was thought to be based on French topographical prints supplied by his publisher. I still think that "The French Artist" satirizes the French Primitifs.

In the Indian department, I produced a brass frame with dense repoussé decoration of foliage, lions, fish, peacocks, figures and a moon with a face. They dated it to the late nineteenth century, pointed out that the fish was the emblem of the ruling family of Lucknow and suggested that Benares was the main brass working centre within the orbit of Lucknow; but the frame remains a slight oddity whose purpose is unclear.

I came away from my market research with two conclusions. One was that the V & A still tends to treat the nineteenth century as too recent to be a serious study area—an attitude which was universal 20 years ago but is becoming less valid as more work is done on the period.

The second was that, while work is done on the period, the opportunity to show your possessions to scholar is of inestimable value, if you want to go farther than superficial identification you have to do the research yourself.

Geraldine Norman

## Wigmore Hall

Manager: William Lyne 36 Wigmore Street W1 Box office: 01-935 2147  
£1.60-£1.20, 80p, 60p unless otherwise stated. Matinee £1.60 a year.

Today JOANNA LINDBERG 19 March Canadian soprano 3.00 p.m. John Constable piano

Today STEFAN KAMASA 18 March Jersey viola 7.30 p.m. New Era Int'l. Concerts

Sunday PIOTR PALECZNY piano 20 March 3.00 p.m. New Era Int'l. Concerts

Monday ANDREAS KLEIN piano 21 March 7.30 p.m. John Constable piano

Tuesday ALFRED BRASS 22 March Young Musicians Series 7.30 p.m. New Era Int'l. Concerts

Wednesday GENEVIEVE 23 March 7.30 p.m. John Constable piano

Thursday HUMIKO UDAGAWA piano 24 March 7.30 p.m. John Constable piano

Friday DAGOBERTO LIMHARIS 25 March 7.30 p.m. Helen Jenkins piano

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Monday HANNE STAVAD 28 March 7.30 p.m. John Constable piano

Tuesday LUDWIG OLDSHAWKY 29 March 7.30 p.m. Brian Anderson

Wednesday GEORGETTA PSAROS 30 March 7.30 p.m. Geoffrey Parsons piano

Thursday ROBERTO LIMHARIS 31 March 7.30 p.m. Helen Jenkins piano

Friday ERIC WILSON 1 April 7.30 p.m. John Constable piano

Saturday THE COOKMAKERS 2 April 7.30 p.m. John Constable piano

Sunday GENEVIEVE 3 April 7.30 p.m. John Constable piano

Monday HANNE STAVAD 4 April 7.30 p.m. John Constable piano

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Sunday GENEVIEVE 10 April 7.30 p.m. John Constable piano

Monday HANNE STAVAD 11 April 7.30 p.m. John Constable piano

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Friday ERIC WILSON 15 April 7.30 p.m. John Constable piano

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## ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

### RICCARDO MUTI

Tonight at 7.30

New Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus

Prokofiev: Alexander Nevsky

Tuesday next at 8

Brahms: Double Concerto

Salvatore Accardo Pierre Fournier

For further details see South Bank Panel

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Debut: *Fêtes Galantes*, Books 1 and 2; Chopin: Polish Songs.

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£1.00, £1.50, £2.00, £2.40, £2.80, £3.00 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

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### BACH—ST. MATTHEW PASSION

Complete and in German. Supper interval of 1 hour.

David Johnson (Evangelist); Bernard Kravets (Christ); Felicity Lott (Anna); Haydn Philip Laprade Brian Raver Cook English Chamber Orchestra Leaders Jérôme Hédi & Diana Cummings Trinity Boys' Choir Chamber Organ Charles Spinks

LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY

Conductor: LEON LOVETT

£5.75, £6.25, £6.75, £7.00, £7.50 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents or Ticket Sec. 1, Alder Lodge, 702 Burry St. West, N.W.1. £5.00 cash deposit

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NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA

Conductor: GARCIA NAVARRO

NARCISO YEPES guitar

Falls: RITUAL FIRE DANCE Bier: CARMEN SUITE

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Hat: RHAPSODY ESPANA Ravel: ROLERO

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### QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Monday, 21 March at 7.45 p.m.

Van Walsum Management presents

### SHUSA

and her Musicians

with special guest JEREMY TAYLOR

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April 14: Elgin, Town Hall; April 15: Perth, St. John's Church.

April 16: Edinburgh, Usher Hall.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Queen Elizabeth Hall, Wed., March 22, at 7.45.

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LAST CONCERT including

SUITE FROM THE THREEPENNY OPERA

LONDON SINFONIETTA

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THURSDAY, 24 MARCH at 7.45 p.m.

GARRICK OHLSSON

Piano Recital of Mozart

Chopin, and Brahms

£0.50, £1.10, £1.45, £1.85 from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents.

SATURDAY NEXT, 26 MARCH at 7.45 p.m.

First British Performance of

CIMAROSA REQUIEM

CITY OF LONDON CHOIR LONDON BACK ORCHESTRA

Conductor DONALD CASHMORE

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SUNDAY, 3 APRIL at 7.15: First London Lieder Recital of

EDITA GRUBEROVA

First coloratura soprano of Vienna State Opera

ERIK WERBA piano

Mozart, Strauss Schubert Mahler Dvorak

£3.00, £3.50, £4.00, 80p from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents.

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TIFFIN SCHOOL CHOIR

WILLIAM REYNELL, IAN DAVID WILSON-JOHNSON baritones

Conductor: RICHARD COOKE

SCHUTZ: St. Matthew Passion

Also P.I. de Alabone, De Schutzenbach and trombone quartet pieces

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FRANCISCO AYBAR

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EASTER SUNDAY, 10 APRIL at 7.15 p.m.

GILBERT & SULLIVAN

LONDON CONCERT ORCHESTRA Conductor: MARCUS DODS

MARJORIE MEADOWS EDMUND BOHAN

PETER PRATT GILBERT AND SULLIVAN CHORUS

Popular excerpts from MIKADO, GONDOLIERS, IOLANTHE, YEOMAN OF THE GUARD, PIRATES OF PÉNANCE

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RHONDDA GILLESPIE

BEETHOVEN: Sonata in C, Op. 53 'Waldstein'

CHOPIN: Sonata in B flat minor, Op. 35 'Marche Funèbre'

BERLIOZ/LISZT: Symphonie Fantastique

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Concert management: Helen Anderson

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Netherlands Embassy Concerts: Wednesday next at 7.30 p.m.

GEORGE PIETerson clarinet

HARRO RIJSENAARS cello

STANLEY HOOGENDAHL piano

For details: Trio, Op. 101; Stravinsky, Op. 5; Verdi, Op. 11; Dvorak: Cello and Piano, Op. 5; Brahms: Trio in A minor, Op. 11; £1.50, £2.00, 80p from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents.

Management: Helen Anderson

Reluctant subject

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KURT WEILL CYCLE

## Gardening

## A very dry subject

There is no law against our having three hot dry summers in a row, and while I never pretend to forecast the weather, I would suggest that we reflect for a moment on what happened last year and what steps we could take to offset the consequences of yet another dry summer.

Ah, but you may say, the reservoirs of water are so high that even if we have a dry summer there will be no need for water rationing. I seem to have heard these tales before—many times before. It all depends on what they mean by rationing. The water walls would presumably not include the prohibition of garden watering or washing cars under "rationing".

Anyway, even if you are trust-

ing enough to believe that there is no danger of garden watering being prohibited, which is more than I am if we have a few weeks of drought, think for a moment what our water is going to cost if you have a metered garden supply as many of us do.

So what can we do from 1976 can we remember and put into practice this year? As I have so often pointed out, avoidance is the key—preventing the soil from drying out if possible, certainly preventing plants suffering from water shortage at their most critical periods of growth.

We normally do not apply whatever mulching material we use—straw, sawdust, bracken, compost, peat, spent hops, mushroom compost, plastic sheeting or whatever, until the soil has warmed up in late April or May, because these mulches

slow down the warming process.

Last year, by the time the soil had warmed up it had become very dry. Those of us who departed from the old idea and put on our mulches at the end of March while the soil was still moist reaped a useful dividend.

I am putting on my mulching materials now, and if my plants flower or yield their harvest a little later I will not worry.

Many people last year did not think of buying hosepipes or sprinklers until the crops were wilting, and by that time watering restrictions were in force. If you take your gardening seriously check that you have adequate equipment to apply water easily and quickly, and be prepared to apply it well before plants suffer from water stress. I will say the weather requires it, offer in due course suggests to this range in due course.

tions for the best use of water on our crops.

Maybe you installed some form of water storage—a plastic-lined pool or reservoir which is filled by rainwater conducted from the roof. Or maybe you bought one or two plastic water butts. Maybe it would be a good idea to buy one or two perennials now, and if my plants flower or yield their harvest a little later I will not worry.

Every year sees the introduction of new chemicals for the garden, and the choice is really bewildering. Fisons have begun a programme aimed at making it easier for the gardener to choose chemicals for his various purposes by introducing this year seven products under the trade name of Combat. They propose to add further products to this range in due course. At

present the Combat products are: a general garden insecticide, a vegetable and fruit insecticide, a whitefly insecticide, a rose fungicide, a soil insecticide, slug pellets, and a path weedkiller. These products should solve many of the gardener's problems.

The British Agrochemicals Association has just produced a new edition of the *Directory of Garden Chemicals*. This is a most helpful publication. It helps us find our way around the 200 or more garden chemicals now available. It lists these chemicals, their recommended uses, formulations and manufacturers. The common chemical names are cross-referenced to the product trade names, and vice versa, so that when a product is recommended by its trade name, its common chemical name can be used.

We all took a little comfort in this booklet, which present the products manufactured by member firms of the BAA and included in this booklet have been cleared for safe use under the Government's safety precautions scheme. The booklet also gives useful information about the safe and effective usage of garden chemicals, including timing of treatments, storage and the disposal of surplus spray solutions and unwanted chemicals. It is available, price 50p (including postage), from British Agrochemicals Association, Almepic House, 93 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7TU.

We all took a little comfort

last autumn from the virtual absence of worm casts on our lawns, presumably because they were operating far down, than usual because the soil was moister down there. But the excessive summer and winter rains have brought them to the surface again in large numbers.

Now while earthworms probably do good by their tunnelling in and thus aerating the turf, I am sure this is outweighed by their nuisance value and this view is upheld by the turf specialists.

Any aerating they do we can do with modern spiking tools. Worm casts often contain weeds thrown up from below turf level. If they are trodden on or flattened by a mower, moss or weeds will surely appear, or there will be bare patches or both. Lawns with a

large earthworm population deteriorate over the years, they become squelchy and muddy in summer and winter, and the surface becomes uneven for mowing.

At this time, after all our vicissitudes of the weather in the past 12 months, I would suggest that it would be wise to apply a moss killer now if moss is a problem, and a worm killer as well if worms are present in large numbers. Then apply your favourite lawn fertilizer, preferably in two doses after a four week interval. Leave the lawn weeds for another six or eight weeks. Selective weed killers work much better when the weather has warmed up.

Roy Hay

## 'The Times' Special Offer

## Feed and weed

This year more than usual it will pay handsomely to feed your garden well. The exceptional rains of autumn and winter have washed considerable quantities of plant nutrients, particularly nitrogen and magnesium, through the soil beyond the reach of many plants' roots. In response to many requests we repeat the offer of Phostrogen, the well-known popular, economical, all-purpose fertilizer.

The bucket offered here contains enough Phostrogen to make 1,760 gallons of full-strength liquid plant food, and at this special price five gallons only cost 1p. Other liquid fertilizers cost from 1p up to even 6p. a gallon.

Phostrogen is a soluble fertilizer. It may be applied in the dry powdered form, and then watered in with a hose or sprinkler, or washed in by rain. Or it may be dissolved in water and applied as a liquid, and thus reach the plant roots more quickly.

I have used it over many

years on fruits, vegetables, flowers, and pot plants; I find it also especially effective as a foliar feed, and we give all our bulbs three or four sprayings with it after flowering at seven to 10-day intervals, with excellent results.

Many gardeners are now mixing their own soilless composts of peat and sand, ground chalk and Phostrogen.

It is excellent for lawns and, again may be applied dry and watered in.

Roses respond well to it both as soil and foliar feed, but foliar feeding should cease when the plants begin to flower. Vegetables—tomatoes, marrows, beans, particularly—and fruits thrive on it, and it is recommended by 20 specialist horticultural societies, including those devoted to dahlias, geraniums, carnations, begonias, fuchsias, delphiniums, sweet peas, saintpaulias, house plants, cacti and vegetables.

Phostrogen is available in smaller packs in many retail shops, but these larger and more economical buckets are

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## Travel

## The lure and lore of a magic lake



Aix-les-Bains : It has seen better days.

Lac du Bourget is the buttresses; but when you get closer, you realize the building is basically a beautiful fraud. It could hardly be otherwise. Whenever you see a monastery in England or France, can you be pretty sure that most of it is restored. Henry VIII saw it to ours, and the French Revolution fixed theirs. The only surviving part of the original twelfth-century Benedictine monastery at Hautecombe is a granary down by the landing-stage, on which someone marked the high level to which flood waters rose in 1944. Presumably the long-ago granary was large and useful enough to be spared. Another fragment of early buildings is the fifteenth-century arms gate where the main road ends. The present monastery is mainly the result of two heavy restorations, one in the middle of the eighteenth century, the other, after the Revolution, in 1826.

Charles-Félix, king of Sardinia, who initiated the 1826 restoration, wanted to turn the abbey into a sort of memorial to the ancient house of Savoy. The task was directed by an Italian—the Piedmontese architect Melano—at the height of the Romantic period, from 1826 to 1843. If you take the guided tour of the abbey, which is with long white radio receivers, doled out like holy candles by a monk at the entrance, you will see many weak pastiches of medieval sculpture; but also the magnificient statue of Queen Marie-Christine by Giovanni Albertoni of Turin, executed between 1849 and 1857. Marie-Christine of Bourbon, daughter of the king of Naples, Ferdinand IV, and sister-in-law of Louis Philippe, King of France, married Charles-Félix of Sardinia, of whom there is also a statue in the abbey, a pupil of Cacciatori of Carrara, a pupil of Canova.

As I was staying on the Hautecombe side of the lake, I took the 11.30 am ferry across to Aix, a journey of less than half an hour which gives the best view of the abbey, its harmonious hybrid of buildings reflected in the usually still waters. Like most spas, Aix has seen better days. Queen Victoria came here (as did E. F. Benson's "Dodo" and Bertrand Wooster's Aunt Agatha) to take the waters. The grandfather of M. Beysson, the butler at St Gilles, was a masseur at the baths in Victoria's day, but is unlikely to have been let loose on the royal limbs. M. Beysson

Less than a mile beyond the pavilion house is the most notorious building on the lake—the Abbey of Hautecombe. From a distance, it shimmers in the water like a Turneresque mirage, all bellflowers and

lilies protruding from rubber-lined holes to be sprayed with jets of water; the signs to *Douches Locales Bain Profond et Service à Hommes—Massage Sous l'Eau*; and the withered curistes sitting round in deck chairs guzzling sedimented waters.

Most of the architecture in Aix looks like iced cakes the mice have eaten at, including the main casino, the Palais de Savoie, which is worth visiting for a flutter on the roulette tables. (Admission 9 fr.) The casino is an 1880s building and still has some enjoyable mosaic ceilings from that date, but the interior was mainly converted into spectacularly vulgar Art Deco in the 1930s. It has to be seen to be believed and deserves a Visconti film all to itself.

In France, Aix is best known for its association with Alphonse de Lamartine, who was 26 when, in October, 1816, he arrived there with a mild liver complaint. He stayed at the house of Dr Périer and there met Madame Charles, who lived in the rooms next to his. Her name was Julie, but he immortalized her as Elvire. Of Creole origin, she had been married 10 years to the sepiarian and impotent Dr Charles, who had sent her to

Aix with a grave lung disease. On October 8, during a trip on the lake, Julie got caught in a sudden storm, but was saved by Lamartine's boat. They lived in an *évaluation indécible*.

Theu came separation—Lamartine to Macon, Julie to Paris. By the following summer, she was too ill to rejoin Lamartine, who was walking in Aix. It was then that he wrote the poem of the *Lac* which all *France* in the Romantic period recited with *torrents de larmes*.

Julie died in 1817. Dr Périer's villa has been demolished, but you can still see some of the furniture from it, familiar to Lamartine and Julie, at the Musée de Grenoble, rich in great baroque paintings by Rubens, Philippe de Champaigne, Claude and Zurbaran. What I most wanted to see was the Musée Stendhal in the old Hotel de Ville (Stendhal was born here in 1783). But we discovered, on a Thursday, that it is only open on Saturdays and Sundays.

In Grenoble we were recommended to eat at the tiny Auberge Bressane, 38 ter. impasse Beaublaiche, which has only seven tables. The lunch, which included feather-light savoury moussettes and pungent coquilles—I had *caneton poêlé* as a main course and *sorbet cassé* to follow—cost 200 fr for the four of us.

of the sharp, tangy, slightly pettigree wine of the region. Roussillon de Savoie (12fr). I checked on the 1976 tariff of the hotel. Rooms for two persons, with bathroom, range between 120 and 175 francs a night from May to June and during September (for a single person in the same months, between 130 and 170 francs); and the same rooms in July and August range from 150 to 210 francs for two persons, 150-185 single. Single rooms without bath are 100-125 in the first period, and 130-140 in the second.

Mrs Lemmon, who visited her château while I was there, told me that for people with a car, the hotel at Ombremont is the best she knows; she also recommends the Hotel du Port at Le Bourget-du-Lac, and two hotels in Chambéry, the Hotel des Princes and the Grand.

Chambéry, the ancient capital of the counts and dukes of Savoy, is one of the historic towns within easy reach of Aix by car. One should see the castle, the country house of Mine de Warren at Les Charmettes, which Rousseau had bought in 1742, and the four-elephant statue-cum-fountain erected in memory of General Comte de Boigne (1751-1830) and his exploits in India.

Postcards of the fountain are captioned "Les 4-100-Q". This is a double pun: it partly refers to Truffaut's famous film *Les Quatre Cent Coups*, but also to the bronze elephants who have been shorn of their hindquarters to fit them around the central column—*Les Quatre Sans Cou* (the four without bottoms).

This is a double pun: it partly refers to Truffaut's famous film *Les Quatre Cent Coups*, but also to the bronze elephants who have been shorn of their hindquarters to fit them around the central column—*Les Quatre Sans Cou* (the four without bottoms). Grenoble, though in the department of Isère, not Savoie, can be easily visited on the same day as Chambéry. We visited the Musée de Grenoble, rich in great baroque paintings by Rubens, Philippe de Champaigne, Claude and Zurbaran. What I most wanted to see was the Musée Stendhal in the old Hotel de Ville (Stendhal was born here in 1783). But we discovered, on a Thursday, that it is only open on Saturdays and Sundays.

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This is in general a marvelous area for gourmets. The Guide Michelin awarded its coveted three stars to La Mère Charles restaurant at Mionnay, near Lyon, and said it would have liked to award four, as the chef, Alain Chapel, described as "the Leonardo da Vinci of the kitchen" is at 59 the most original in France. I have eaten at Mère Charles twice, and can vouch for its supreme excellence from the champagne *le framboise* served as *apéritif* with the *pumpkin purée* and *melon sorbet*; though I must warn you that this year the meal, with good wines, cost about 300fr for each person.

You can combine a meal at Mère Charles with a visit to the medieval town of Pérouges. It has been perhaps a little too zealously doffed-up, in the manner of Lavenham in England (I was amused to see a green shield-shape signboard hanging from an ancient house reading "Orsopathe"); but better than torn down to make way for a motorway. Another three-star restaurant in the Lyon area is Paul Bocuse, at Collonges-au-Mont-d'Or. I did not go there myself, but my American friends at the château had done, and recommended it highly.

The restaurant at La Chambotte, high above the Lac du Bourget on the other side from the château, has no such classic cuisine, but is worth visiting for a complete view of the lake. It was a little disconcerting to find that they have there a wonderful staircase through which, for one franc, numbered a week, you can gain an intimate view of what we had imagined was our private domain. We could see M. Beysson on the terrace, laying out dishes for the evening meal, and for the blue shutters closed against insects could have peered into the bedrooms.

I do not enjoy mere basking in the sun for long; so I began a novel at St Gilles. It is about a mad marquis who, with a cabal of ultra-revolutionary local aristos, is busy guillotining in the shrubbery every descendant he can find of the local sansculotes who killed his ancestor in the *Terror of the French Revolution*. Now I have my denouement: the rucksack-laden tourist who spies him at his bloody work through the telescope at Le Chambotte. Hammer Films, please note.

Bevis Hillier

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## The Kung-fu colony

question: What has kung-fu got to do with booking an inclusive holiday at this time of year? Answer: Well . . . you will have to wait a minute or two for it.

The kung-fu was part of an extraordinary afternoon which began with a huge Chinese cook in one of Hongkong's most modern hotels, continued aboard a motorized junk sailing with unexpected speed rough the waters of Victoria harbour while a pretty girl called Lily attempted to explain the difference between the Cantonese and Mandarin dialects to a group of mystified passengers, and culminated in our arrival on the island of Cheung Chau.

The people of Cheung Chau are of the most fascinating of the hundreds of islands which make up the colony of Hong Kong; were evidently pleased to see us. They treated the junk-load of passengers to a Lion Dance through the narrow streets of the main town, a performance by the local girls' primary school band, and a demonstration in which a number of Tee-shirted and black-pimmed youths went through the preliminary intricacies of kung-fu.

Kung-fu, as popularized by a host of films and television spectacles (many of them made in Hongkong), is more than a Chinese martial art. It has strong psychological and religious undercurrents—and the strength that mind can exert over matter was amply demonstrated when one swarthy youth, his eyes glazed, deliberately cut his tongue with broken china, then invited the audience to throw darts at his back. The

audience complied with sickening enthusiasm; the youth ended up bloody but apparently unbowed; and we returned somewhat sombrely to the junk.

The East, one felt, had introduced us to another of its mysteries. And it had gone no way at all towards providing an answer.

Hongkong is full of such mysteries. It is a 350-square-mile peninsula and group of islands where communist China breathes down the neck of 4,000,000 people and where Chinese and European cultures meet but hardly ever mingle.

And, in answer to the question posed at the beginning of this article, you can go on holiday there for about £400—the sort of price that many people pay for a holiday in, say, Greece.

It is the kind of holiday which more people might feel to be worth considering in this year of strange booking patterns. Urged earlier in the year to "wait for holiday bargains" people are now finding that the bargains are not as big as they expected, that the popular areas are fully booked (as is virtually the case with Portugal's Algarve), and that tour operators are busy "rationalizing" their programmes by cancelling flights rather than selling tickets at give-away prices.

Faced with the choice of a holiday at home, an unwanted destination, or a long-haul trip, it is worth considering that "holiday of a lifetime" destination. And Hongkong is just such a place.

British Airways' Sovereign Holidays do two-week inclusive holidays at the Park Hotel, on the Kowloon peninsula, at prices starting at £425, but for those who can afford it, it would be worth spending an extra £105 for accommodation at the Mandarin Hotel on Hongkong island itself—for the Mandarin is one of the best hotels in South-East Asia, let alone Hongkong.

These prices compare with a normal economy return air fare between London and Hongkong of £814, so the holiday is undoubtedly a bargain. And with the colony still being principally a business destination, there is plenty of capacity. Early autumn is perhaps the best time to go, and local excursions can be arranged on the spot through firms like the very efficient Tour East International.

Particularly recommended are the trip through the New Territories to the Chinese border (which includes a tantalizing glimpse of the People's Republic), a visit to the fishing village of Aberdeen, the new Ocean Park, and a ferry ride to Cheung Chau or to the big but unspoilt island of Lantau. But visitors will also want to walk around the picturesque harbours alive with crowded sampans, or through the superb shopping streets. Local pro-



Lantau : an unspoilt island.

ducts and handicrafts are the best buys, particularly in the shops recognized by the Hongkong Tourist Association or the communist Chinese shops. You can bargain, but beware of "overnight" tailors.

Besides Hongkong, Mauritius and Sri Lanka are two long-haul destinations where British Airways still have plenty of space capacity, and they have just cut £30 off the price of two-week holidays there to try and attract more customers.

Closer to home, the picture seems to be a fragmented one. British Airways report a rush for Portuguese holidays, particularly the Algarve. The recent devaluation of the escudo is making the country even more attractive because, although brochure prices are unlikely to be reduced as a result until late in the season, there are savings in the cost of meals, car hire, and entertainment. If you want to go to Portugal this summer, get in now," said a spokesman.

Sovereign and Enterprise Holidays have noticed a fall-off in bookings to Spain, and although the Balearic Islands are doing well (although self-catering villas firms like Meot Travel still have room on Menorca), the mainland is suffering from what one operator called "withdrawal symptoms". But other firms, among them Thomson and Intasun, report that Spain is doing well, particularly the Costa Brava. It may be because it is the cheapest resort

but Spain is doing better than most," said Mr John MacNeill, Thomson's programme controller. Mr MacNeill also reports a rush for the Venetian and Adriatic Riviera areas of Italy, and a general trend towards early season holidays. Late May and the month of June are the best times for a holiday if you still want the widest possible choice, while the areas in which there is still plenty of room include Greece although the country is considered to be traditionally a late booking area; Tunisia, Sicily and Malta.

At the opposite end of the price scale to Hongkong, yet still pleasantly abroad, is the Irish Republic. Still feeling the pinch as a result of the troubles in Northern Ireland, the Republic is making special efforts to win back its place in the British holiday market, and holidays there can be a real bargain. People like Cara Island Tours have inclusive holidays, with sea travel from Britain starting at £41.50, and another £7 will get you a thatched cottage that is very much away from it all.

As yet there is no shortage of Irish holidays—but it could happen. For even if Britain still hesitates to go there, the Germans, Swiss and French have no such qualms. German tourism to Ireland in particular increases by leaps and bounds every year—because the Germans believe that Ireland offers the biggest holiday bargains in Europe.

Robin Mead

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First-timers are air and sea Coach Holidays, excursions often included in the price, over a massive range of itineraries; and Small and Friendly Hotels & Pensions, often family-run accommodation at lower-than-low fixed prices for those who like a little individuality.

Second time round: super-economy Wanderer, independence par excellence with vouchers for hostel-type accommodation in a huge range of resorts and fabulous Square Deals where by leaving the actual choice of hotel to Thomson you can save up to £20 per person on a regular 2 week holiday.

And not a single solitary surcharge between the lot of them.

Ion Trewin, Literary Editor, on a new concept in encyclopaedias

# A little learning may be dangerous, but a lot of it is much harder to handle

In a cramped first-floor office in Covent Garden two fledgling British publishers had a vision of a new, one-hundred-page encyclopaedia in a manner unrelaxed since Diderot's *Encyclopédie* pointed the way two centuries ago.

Eight years and £3m later the one volume has grown to 10, and the encyclopaedia, under the title, *The Joy of Knowledge*, will be published on Monday.<sup>\*</sup> Financially, the vision of those two publishers, James Mitchell and John Beazley, has already been vindicated: British book-sellers subscribed more than 10,000 sets before publication and overseas 15 foreign language editions numbering over 1,000,000 copies have been sold to some of the biggest names in the encyclopaedia industry. Larousse in France and Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational and Random House in the United States. These foreign sales have kept down the British price: £12.50 a volume is astonishingly low, particularly when one considers that the Diderot cost the equivalent of a year's wage of an eighteenth century French guild master or tradesman—say a plumber of today earning about £5,500 a year.

To generations brought up on Chambers, the junior Oxford, Everyman or Britannica, *The Joy of Knowledge* will be a revelation. Gone is the traditional column after column of close text, occasionally interspersed with thumbnail photographs or drawings. Instead, opening pages are treated as one in the form of "spreads", with text and diagrams bravely linked, on the basis that James Mitchell reckons that a single diagram properly used can replace 10,000 words.

In the eight years that *The Joy of Knowledge* has been in gestation the firm of Mitchell Beazley has raced to the forefront of British publishing, picking up a Queen's Award on the way. It made its reputation at the turn of the 1960s with two books, *The Atlas of the Universe and Moon Flight Atlas* (both with the astronomer Patrick Moore, to whom must go the credit for first suggesting the encyclopaedia with which he has been closely associated ever since).

Extravagantly illustrated with excellent texts they set a standard high above the coffee-table level, a standard maintained with such diverse titles as *The World Atlas of Wine* and *The Joy of Sex*.

The Mitchell Beazley trade-

mark has been professionalism, style, enlightened presentation, knowledge, but above all an enthusiasm for everything they tackle. Sadly John Beazley, the design and financial genius behind the project, died last weekend after a lengthy illness. But he lived long enough to see finished copies.

From the beginning *The Joy of Knowledge* set out to be the encyclopaedia for the 1980s. As Mitchell remarks: "To many people encyclopaedias are pretty depressing things—laden with associations of swotting in dusty schoolrooms. Always out of date and perhaps a bit of a swindle, they never tell you the things you really want to know, they never explain. Boring facts with scarcely, save academic precision in leaden prose. The crib sheets for school essays.

The several in my prep school library all dated back to the First World War. Their sepia tedium haunts me still."

Mitchell Beazley worked on the statistic that 80 per cent of all "look-ups" in the big traditional encyclopaedias are for only 20 per cent of the entries. Seen the other way round: if 80 per cent of the encyclopaedias were rarely used was this, perhaps, merely "academic packaging"?

*The Joy of Knowledge* went through a dozen conceptions. At the 1974 Frankfurt Book Fair I watched the Mitchell Beazley entourage selling what had been dubbed for working purposes "Le Grand MB" (a flittering way in Larousse's direction). With the firm of a conjurer Mitchell would produce sample art work and a dummy out of a shiny black

box. Many foreign publishers were impressed, but they wanted to know more. Orders did come in, but there was a long way to go.

"Le Grand MB" was, as Mitchell recalls, "all knowledge subject by subject, in logical sequence from the birth of the universe to man's most sophisticated technology, packed into 1,200 densely illustrated colour pages". But it had a flaw. The firm were starting from scratch. They had no encyclopaedia experience: indeed, apart from Dent's *Everyman* (a new edition of which is expected later this year) the British tradition had been lost. Yet it was Ephraim Chambers whose great eighteenth century encyclopaedia was the basis and the inspiration for Diderot.

Experienced international reference book publishers, while agreeing that the idea and the concept were beautiful, wanted to know if it worked. If one looked things up, could one find things out? Conversations had a habit of ending thus, as Mitchell recalls:

"Can we look up W for Washington?"

"Yes," said Mitchell Beazley. "In the index it will refer to the spread on the War of Independence."

"But do you have a biographical entry?"

"No. It's not that sort of encyclopaedia."

"Not a regular encyclopaedia then," came the answer. "No sale."

What Mitchell Beazley had conceived was a picture book, albeit an elaborate picture book. "The basic truth was

that for practical people, the encyclopaedia must perform a practical function," says Mitchell. "It was the *Guinness Book of Records* lesson. It must answer people's questions."

To answer the potential customers' questions it has grown and divided. Just as the current *Britannica* has a Macropedia and a Micropedia—thematic articles in the one, an elaborate extended index in the other—so *The Joy of Knowledge* now has an eight volume "A-Z" element, and a two-volume Alphabopedic giving facts in the traditional A-Z manner while adding an index in the whole encyclopaedia.

The *Joy of Knowledge*, editorially, has been James Mitchell's province. Unusually in an age where encyclopaedias are more usually controlled by committee, Mitchell is his own general editor. Unlike Diderot, his mentor, he has not used his position to push a particular philosophy. Indeed, when he wanted the article on nuclear and chemical warfare—a subject which he positively abhors—to reflect his views, he didn't get his way. "This was right," he says. "Encyclopaedias must be totally objective."

*The Joy of Knowledge* is grounding. In fact, Mitchell believes the reader ought to know some science before plunging into the astronomy, geology and natural history sections. No one could start at volume one, page one and expect by the end to have learnt all there is to know. But he would know an astonishing number of the answers.

There is nothing bland about this presentation of facts and knowledge. Mitchell would be false to himself if he failed to raise questions in the seeker after truth. "Over our arrangement hovers a sense of the great question-mark. So? What are you going to do with all that? Are you going to intend your ways and be at peace and live in harmony with your heritage? Or are you going to continue to foul it all up? Your time is running out. For assuredly it is. I meant that question mark to be there."

James Mitchell is closer to Diderot than he admits.

"*The Joy of Knowledge*. The first two volumes, Men and Machines and The Natural World (£12.50 each) will be published by Mitchell Beazley on Monday. Further volumes will come out in May, September, October and next spring.



The coming of the industrial revolution as seen in *The Joy of Knowledge*

George Hutchinson

## Time we started counting the pennies again

Speaking of prices (and who isn't?), I sometimes wonder whether Mr Callaghan, protected and cosseted by his present pay and the prospect of an inflation-proof pension, is fully alive to the hardships afflicting so many of his countrymen. Occupied as they are in the stratosphere of politics, and comforted—cocooned—by the innumerable perquisites of their exalted office, Prime Ministers tend to become removed from the realities of workaday life. They know about the cost of living. But do they understand it?

Unless his Government can check the rate of inflation, Mr Callaghan is surely doomed, as he himself must recognize. Why then does he hesitate to act in those spheres where the Government could impose economies or prevent avoidable losses?

Consider the ninepenny letter now wished upon us by Sir William Ryland and his Post Office board. In the light of current Post Office profits the increase is not only unexpected, but to most seems most outrageous. This charges nearly a florin in our old currency, will represent a further—and wilful—contribution to the general inflation. An extra ha'penny may not count for much with Sir William. The owners of businesses involving heavy mailings may be expected to think differently.

Then there is the waste of resources and the needless expense to the individual as manifested, for example, in the practice of discarding passports that have been little used and could well be extended beyond the ten-year period which is their official lifetime. A passport might be in almost mint condition, but after its appointed span must be renewed at a cost of £10, with all the attendant form-filling.

Thus a document in good repair (and our British passports are well made) is consigned to the scrap heap when it could still be utilized, while the citizen is subjected to avoidable trouble and expense. This is nothing but profiteering on the part of the Foreign Office—or rather the Exchequer. Profiteering on one aspect, extravagance and waste, is another. Which is worse?

Small beer, did I hear someone say? Perhaps. But large totals are the sum of all the parts. No one item in the whole is truly insignificant. There is a lot to be said for the old maxim: "Look after the pennies and the pounds will look after themselves". It is not where more applicable than in the realm of public departments—and nowhere less regarded.

The other afternoon, walking on the downs that lie between Walmer (where Julius Caesar landed in the year 55 BC) and

the rather disappointing town of Dover, I felt a sense of indignation. There can be few Javelier walks in the South of England: fine farmland on one side, and on the other, below the cliffs, the Straits of Dover with the coast of France beyond. How could anyone feel indignant in such agreeable surroundings on a sunlit afternoons?

It was because I had heard that, as part of the Operation Neptune scheme, the National Trust is proposing to buy a stretch of land between St Margaret's Bay and Dover, and is looking to American well-wishers for financial support. The object, of course, is to preserve the natural beauty of the famous White Cliffs by preventing unwelcome development. Good. But why should our splendid National Trust be expected—or feel obliged—to accept the burden? This is surely the responsibility of the local planning authorities.

As I understand it, Kent County Council and the Dover District Council could themselves ensure complete protection without spending a penny simply by refusing to sanction any development whatever. Can't they be relied upon to do so? Are there any grounds for doubting their intentions? Must the National Trust, with so many calls on its resources be driven to such expense?

No doubt I exaggerate, but it does sometimes appear that the new canon spell (let alone add up). That being so, one might expect the Advertising Standards Authority to exercise its influence in this respect. I therefore draw the authority's attention to the advertisements (in England) of a well-known American cigarette manufacturer, in one of which the spelling "flavor" occurs four times. Must our children be encouraged to mispell their own language by such intrusions in their own country?

London socialists are up to their traditional tricks again. As part of their GLC election campaign (polling takes place on May 5) they are putting it about that the Tories, if returned, will abolish the concessions to old-age pensioners on London Transport.

The charge is quite untrue. The Conservatives have no such thought—and would be mad (as well as mean) if they had. But truth and reality do not reflect the London Labour Party. This is what its members choose to believe (or so I suppose) and to shout from the rooftops, however lacking in authenticity the allegation may be. The lie will hardly prosper them, I think, for their time is nearly up, as I shall try to demonstrate in a later article.

Charlotte Brew: ready for Bechers

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## The priests who are sitting targets in Rhodesia

The Christian missionaries are having the most difficult life of all in Rhodesia. They work among ordinary Africans and it is from among these that the guerrillas are recruited. This is true especially in the frontier areas—the operational zone where African men fall into three categories: the peasants, the guerrillas and members of the defence forces.

The missionaries try not to differentiate between them, at great risk to themselves, yet since January 13 Roman Catholic missionaries have been murdered.

In Rhodesia there are 51 African and 329 non-African Roman Catholic priests, 20 African and 123 non-African brothers, 435 African and 564 non-African sisters.

They man 758 missions and 411 other centres, caring for 45,000 pupils. Their teaching is very good and African parents are happy to have their children taught by them; much happier than if they have to send them to segregated state schools. Missionaries also have to work

in an indefinite number of protected villages—commonly known as "keeps".

In the frontier areas not only do the guerrillas visit the missions where they know the priests and Sisters of old, and where the pupils are the children of friends and relatives, but according to a priest working in an operational zone "there is no schoolboy and few schoolgirls who do not set aside half of their food for the guerrillas". Not necessarily because they love them, or approve of them, but because they fear retribution now and even more in the future.

"Should they refuse, and should the nationalists come to power, which some say will be in two years' time, what will become of them if they do not help now?" he asked.

The Government officials know this as well as the missionaries, but they show little understanding. This is why two black priests were each sentenced to four years for not reporting the presence of guerrillas. They could have pleaded

not guilty, but in that case three witnesses would then have been produced against them. And they knew that these witnesses would have been murdered. So they pleaded guilty, and it is known that they will not appeal.

Of the four years to which they were sentenced, three years were suspended. They will serve eight months of the remaining year, and counting the time they have already spent in prison they will be free in six months.

European missionaries are in an easier position. One Irish priest had this to say to a security man who questioned him about talking to guerrillas. "Sure, I have talked to them. They are over there", and he pointed. "Some 80 of them. Why don't you clear them out? You are the soldiers; if you cannot do it, why should I risk my life? Get them out, and I will have no more occasion to speak to them."

The missionaries' work in the "keeps" is very difficult. There are some that are run well, if the man in charge is invariably a young soldier—

not guilty, but in that case three witnesses would then have been produced against them. And they knew that these witnesses would have been murdered. So they pleaded guilty, and it is known that they will not appeal.

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To this is added the distress over Africans (especially women) shot for breaking the 6pm curfew rule. That some carry messengers (in rare cases even grenades) does not help. Yet some of the priests have managed to persuade both sides to observe common humanity.

It is therefore astonishing

that since January 1, 13 missionar-

ies (priests, brothers and sisters) have been murdered: Bishop Adolf Schmidt (German), Father P. Posenti (Italian) and Sister Francis of the Precious Blood (German) shot in their car between Wankie and Bulawayo; Father G. George (Irish) of the

Bethlehem Fathers, stationed at the Bondolfi Mission, believed shot dead on a road south of Fort Victoria. His car was found, but not his body.

On February 6, at St Paul's Mission, Musani, two Jesuit priests, Father Martin Thomas and Father Christopher Shepherd-Smith, one Jesuit Brother, John Conway, three German Dominican Sisters, S. Magdalena, Sister Zeclaus and Sister Euphany and Sister Joseph (English) were all killed.

They were lined up by four of the men who had rushed into the mission and mown down by machine gun fire.

On February 23, Father Rubio Diaz, a Spanish secular priest doing missionary work in the Gwelo district, was battered to death. On March 8 another priest was shot dead. No wonder!

On: Jesuit priest told me: "We are just waiting to see who will be next. We have no protection—we are sitting targets, and whoever cares to take aim at us, can and does succeed."

The murderer of Bishop Schmidt and his two companions was captured and con-

fessed to seven murders, yet surprisingly managed to escape and has not been found. Father George's murderer has not been found, nor the four men who shot the seven men and women at St Paul's, nor the men who brutally killed the Spanish priest.

If all these murderers were the work of guerrillas, it must be the Rhodesian authorities have not been adept at catching them.

Owing to their vows and dedi-

cation, the missionaries will continue their work. It is tragic to remember that when the danger of attacks was discussed at St Paul's Mission last January, it was the youngest sister, Sister Magdalena, who persuaded the old sisters to stay on. "It is our duty to carry on," she said, "and should they get us, our death would be to the greater glory of the Lord."

They got her, and three older sisters. For the missionaries, a peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia would indeed be a relief.

Judith Listowel

Charlotte Brew: ready for Bechers

### Sportsview

Charlotte Brew, who on April 2 will become the first woman to take part in the Grand National when she rides her 12-year-old gelding, Barony Fort, is certainly no starry-eyed optimist. She readily acknowledges that her chance of winning is not exactly there in the form book for all to see. But, as she puts it: "The National is the National, and anything can happen—everyone has a chance". My horse, in a superb jumper and counts for an awful lot at Aintree."

Miss Brew, 21, and Barony Fort, qualified when they finished fourth to Credit Call in the Foxhounds Steeplechase run over the National fences at last year's Aintree meeting. "Baron", as he is affectionately known, jumped round the course without bating an equine eyelid. It was, in fact, not the fearsome fences that nearly proved his downfall but, of all things, a doorknob. Miss Brew had finished packing up Barony before the race, closed the door to his box and the knob came off in her hand. After frantically trying to open it she managed to track down the stable manager and Barony was gratefully released in time to run.

How did it actually feel to soar over the most famous, or possibly infamous, obstacles in the world, in particular Becher's Brook, which a leading jockey once described as "like stepping off the edge of the world"? It was not particularly frightening. Miss Brew

says, even Becher's, which seemed no more daunting than some of the fences she has had to contend with in three-day events. The open ditches are, in her opinion, the most difficult—you have to meet those just right.

"The National certainly can be a cruel race," she says, "but only if the horse hates running in it. I would never contemplate running Baron if I thought he hated it. But he absolutely loved it. The next day he was so full of himself that when I opened his stable he shot out, kicked me and ran off."

Many professionals believe that the National is simply too tough for a woman, particularly a comparatively inexperienced one. It has been suggested that to let a woman ride in the race is to invite another disaster such as the great pile-up of 1967 when the field virtually ran out in the middle of the race. "By the time I finished," she says, "I'll be bionic."</



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## PARLIAMENT'S CHOICE

The fate of the Government in next week's censure motion must depend on some intense and complex political manoeuvring over the next few days. It is now effectively in a minority where it must depend for its survival upon detaching one or more of the smaller parties from the ranks of the opposition. If it could rely on the support of all the Ulster MPs that would be enough, but to be secure the Government requires the backing of the Liberals as well. There is much to be said in theory for some kind of understanding between them. The Liberals are not seeking terms that would be contrary to the national interest, and they cannot be expected to give their support without receiving something in return. The logic of their position requires them to be tough. But ministers will find it difficult to satisfy the Liberals without causing considerable stresses within their own party. Such a deal would be more difficult and hazardous than it might seem.

But, whatever the subtleties of parliamentary arithmetic, would an election be in the national interest at this particular moment? There is a strong presumption among the general public that elections should be called well before their time only for good and sufficient reason. This Parliament can run until October, 1979, so what justification could there be for ending it now? At least one of three conditions would have to be met. The Government might decide that it could no longer run the affairs of the country effectively without a secure parliamentary majority. The opposition parties might deter-

mine that some particular episode or act on the part of the Government needed to be put to the immediate judgment of the electorate. Or the Government might suffer such a cumulative loss of authority that it was no longer capable of conducting business properly.

The first of these conditions clearly does not apply. The Government is desperately anxious to avoid an election now. Is there some overriding reason that would none the less make one desirable? If the Government is defeated this week it will be on a general motion of confidence, but that vote will have come about because the Government knew that it was unable to obtain a majority in the House of Commons for its public expenditure programme. The stratagem by which it managed to avoid that being put to the vote was unworthy: it is one thing for a minority administration to accept defeat on certain aspects of its programme, without becoming too upset, but it is not healthy for the House to be deprived of the opportunity to record its judgment. None the less, if an election is held now it will have come about because the Conservatives, who seek more public spending cuts, were not prepared to back the Government in going part of the way in that direction. The election would not, of course, be fought on that issue; but it would seem a strange justification for forcing an immediate election.

Has the Government lost its grip, however, to such an extent that it ought to be turned out of office right away? Here it is necessary to distinguish between the inability of a government to

get its legislation through Parliament, and its inability to govern at all. The present Government finds the Scotland and Wales Bill blocked and has been forced to drop ship-repairing from the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Bill. But there is no reason to lament the absence of an automatic majority for Bills that are either undesirable in principle or have not been thought through sufficiently. It is no bad thing for Parliament to provide a greater check upon the executive: that is part of the discipline naturally and properly imposed upon a minority government.

A point may well be reached where the Government loses its capacity to rule in a more general and damaging sense. But it is not evident that that point has come yet, for all the internal troubles within the Labour Party. There are signs, indeed, that rather than being paralysed by those difficulties Mr Callaghan and his closest colleagues are beginning to fight back. Some Ministers however give the impression of being concerned principally to prepare their ground for the battles to come after the election, and if that attitude were to spread the Government would crumble. But for the moment it does not appear to be prevented by the weakness of its parliamentary position from doing anything that is essential in the national interest. The difficulties over the next round of incomes policy spring from different and deeper causes. The present Government would not be the best one to guide this country over the years ahead, but that does not mean that there is sufficient cause to precipitate an election next week.

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## PRESIDENT CARTER MAKES HIS CASE

Supervisors can never expect to be popular. For three decades the Americans have had this sad truth brought home to them; hated on doctrinal grounds as imperialists, resented by their dependents, envied by their poorer allies. The criticism has come from every quarter of the globe and never so consistently as at the United Nations. So the main objective of President Carter's speech there on Thursday night was to present a positive, peaceful American foreign policy, admitting American errors and making no claim to omnipotence. President Carter's style and background make it easier for him to complete the changeover in the seventies from the American role in the fifties and sixties. As the cold war commander-in-chief of free world forces the United States saw the world in those days as territories to be won or lost by one side or the other. Now the competition may persist but there is less certainty that either superpower can profit from or even hope to enjoy for long the willing subservience of an ideological ally.

President Carter saw his main task as keeping the peace, in which his first objective would be a turning away from the arms

race. He envisaged strict controls or even a freeze on new weapon developments and the "deep" reduction in the strategic arms of both sides coupled, possibly, with the end of nuclear testing by the two superpowers, even if the other nuclear powers could not be brought into the same agreement.

All this may be warmly applauded from every quarter and the President's real determination—after eight weeks in office—may raise hopes. The same would apply to President Carter's view of the world's economy: the right sentiments, a proper attention to third world interests, a fair spread of material welfare. What remains to be seen is how the President will make his choices when many of these otherwise desirable aims conflict and how he will allay Russian suspicions and succeed in his negotiations with them where his predecessors have had only limited success.

Where Mr Carter's personal emphasis has been most marked is in human rights. On this issue he restated his case at the United Nations. His actions have already caused palpitations in Moscow. He plainly sees the issue as one that should revive the moral objectives without which American

policy loses some of its conviction. Thus, human rights wherever they may be outraged by torture, or denied by imprisonment for political reasons, or otherwise wantonly disregarded will not be overlooked in American policy. The question is a universal one. His heirs at the United Nations cannot charge the new American administration with using the issue simply as one to needle the Russians with, it has indeed already been given world-wide application in the listing by the State Department of countries receiving American aid which are deemed to be contravening human rights in their own countries.

This has provoked Latin American defaulters to declare their dignity affronted by such a listing, so that Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Salvador and, even while the President was speaking, Guatemala, have now all said that they will no longer accept American military aid. To recall the tame Latin American United Nations votes that followed American wishes twenty years ago in such matters as refusing admission to the Peking government gives some indication of how times have changed.

On July 1 the relevant clause was debated and at column 778 Mr Powell said: "The Exchequer created a paper fund by lending it £50 million. The Fund until it comes to be used is non-existent". Mr Dalton demurred and Mr Powell continued: "What I have said is quite right . . . the Government have created a paper debt . . . and then to put the matter beyond doubt . . . However, when the Fund is brought into use, either to reimburse the Inland Revenue . . . or for expenditure on the purchase of historic houses and the like . . . then of course real money is required. That is obtained . . . by borrowing from the public".

Was it so wrong to describe the Fund as a book-entry? I am, yours truly,  
ECCLES,  
House of Lords.  
March 17.

## Basis of the Land Fund

From Lord Eccles

Sir, I apologize for writing again about the Land Fund (March 14). I assumed its nature was known.

Moving the second reading of the Finance Bill (1977) the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr J. Enoch Powell) told the House that the Committee of Public Accounts had recommended the return to the Exchequer of some part of the Fund. It was undesirable to keep such large sums with "no foreseeable need" for them outside the direct control of Parliament.

At column 813, May 7, Mr Powell said: "The reality behind all this is simply that each year the Exchequer forgoes a certain amount of revenue by way of Estate Duty in order to secure for the nation land, houses and works of art; and it makes good that deficiency from the Fund, which, in effect, means, since the Fund is already relevant to the Exchequer."

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## EEC sugar fund

From Professor John Yudkin

Sir, There is no doubt, as Lord Douglas of Barlach says (March 12), that the reason for the decision of the EEC Commission to discourage the production of fructose (isomerose) is to encourage the production of ordinary sugar.

But whereas it would certainly be bad for our health if we increased our sugar consumption by

radical suggestion involving abolition of the consultant grade might have a chance of acceptance. Medicine in most of the world functions without consultants and recently the title has been debased to a degree that any self-respecting doctor should be glad to be spared it.

Secondly, on the world scene, many countries to which our doctors have traditionally emigrated have recently placed restrictions on entry to their medical schools. It is true that the new EEC regulations offer opportunities for United Kingdom doctors to move to Europe. But in much of Europe, because of over-production, medical school intakes are being reduced. There are more young English-speaking doctors elsewhere in Europe than there are

doctors here with converse linguistic abilities. British speciality training is highly regarded abroad and our present experience is that many Europeans are keen to seize the new opportunity of taking training posts here. These combined influences may lead to a rapid build-up in the number of doctors practising in the United Kingdom.

Because of the length of training an early decision is needed but the judgment must be made in the light of the world medical scene.

Yours faithfully,  
J. S. SCOTT,  
Department of Obstetrics and  
Gynaecology,  
University of Leeds,  
15 Holly Walk,  
Leeds, NW3.  
March 14.

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## Doctor manpower

From Professor J. S. Scott

Sir, "How many doctors for the eighties?" your leader (March 14) asks but its analysis fails to emphasize adequately two major factors affecting the answer. Firstly a local problem; the NHS staff structure with its broad base of "training" posts and narrow upper

story of career jobs is such that it is impossible to produce a number of medical graduates which will satisfy both needs. Sir Cyril Clarke recently suggested to resolve this domestic difficulty a specialist grade merging with that of consultant but entrenched attitudes have, as you say, led to rejection of this idea by the profession. With this impasse, a more

radical suggestion involving abolition of the consultant grade might have a chance of acceptance. Medicine in most of the world functions without consultants and recently the title has been debased to a degree that any self-respecting doctor should be glad to be spared it.

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### Bank cuts MLR to 10½ pc and acts to curb foreign speculators in new stock

**John Whitmore**  
An active day in financial markets yesterday brought another cut in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate, from 11 to 10½ per cent, new approach to the selling government debt in the form of an £800m offer of partly paid chequer stock, and tax easures to deter speculative overseas buying of the new stock.

The first of these developments came in mid-afternoon when the Bank announced that was cutting MLR by a half per cent to 10½ per cent. This, and especially the further easing of money market rates, removes a further reduction in the cost of bank overdrafts strong probability in the near future.

How soon the clearing banks are to cut base rates will probably depend on how markets perform on Monday morning. If there are signs of resilience ahead of the vote of confidence in the Government on Wednesday—this, of course, then followed by the Budget the following Tuesday—the banks may choose to wait for little rather than act immediately.

Any further cut in base rates will inevitably increase the pressure on the building societies to cut their rates. The 12½ cent gross equivalent return they currently offer investors compares with 6½ per cent offered by the banks for smaller deposits and money market rates on larger sums that have now slipped below 10 per cent. The societies will not, however, be making any move before their next monthly meeting in mid-April.

Present money market rates would, in fact, normally have led to a still larger fall in MLR yesterday. Under the market-related formula for fixing MLR, the average rate of allotment at yesterday's heavily over-subscribed Treasury bill tender of 9.3520 per cent should have led to a cut of a full 1 per cent in MLR to 10 per cent.

The Bank, however, chose to

invoke the new regulatory procedures it announced the previous week, enabling it to lower MLR to the level of its own choice. It also made it clear that it does not wish to see a further sharp drop in interest rates ahead of the Budget.

This was "signalled" by its move to force the discount houses to borrow from it for seven days at the old MLR of 11 per cent.

The Bank's stance on interest rates continues to be that the pace of decline should, ideally, be no more than moderate. But it has had considerable difficulty imposing its wishes on the market. This year partly because it has been attempting to hold down the exchange rate at the same time—and still takes the view that caution is essential at this stage.

Until the balance of payments moves closer to a basis of consistent surplus and until a satisfied conclusion is reached on the form of the next round of income policy, it feels that this year's new-found confidence in sterling must be treated as an extremely delicate flower.

While trying to re-establish rather firm control over short term interest rates through its money market rates yesterday, its attempt to gain some control over longer term rates came in the form of a new "tap" stock—after a seven-week period in which there has been no "tap" stock in the market.

However, because the authorities have no wish to sell a large quantity of gilts at present—money supply growth is already some way below target—it is making the stock partly paid.

Applicants for the stock—Exchequer 12½ per cent, 1982, offered at £96 per cent—will at first have to put up only £15 per cent. Calls for the balance will fall inside the Government's next financial year, counting towards the 1977-78 targets for domestic credit expansion and money supply. The FT Index was still 5.3 off at 428.5, a gain of 12.7 on the week.

### CU bid values Estates House at £50.9m

#### Talks clear anxiety on Cavenham

**By Richard Allen**  
Disappointment by institutional investors over Sir James Goldsmith's decision to drop his 120p a share bid for the minority shareholding in Cavenham has apparently lessened as a result of secret meetings this week.

Prudential Assurance, which is a 5 per cent holding in Cavenham revealed yesterday that it had already had "informal" preliminary discussions with Sir James and that a series of meetings to talk about the future of the Cavenham group were being planned.

Also yesterday the independent directors of Cavenham which is 51 per cent owned by Sir James's French master company Générale Occidentale revealed that pre-tax profits for the year to March 2 should be £38.8m against £34.7m.

In a statement to shareholders, the directors also gave details of some of the background negotiations which led to GO's decision to abandon its efforts to gain complete control of the British group.

They said GO's advisers were prepared to bid as high as 140p a share while the Cavenham advisers, Samuel Montagu, who had earlier recommended a price of 180p-200p, intimated that the directors were willing to negotiate below that price. GO, however, was not prepared to offer above 140p.

According to Prudential this week's preliminary meeting took place entirely on Sir James's initiative and, apparently, went some way to removing institutional anxiety over the future prospects for Cavenham. Institutional holders had been worried about the volatility in the share and afraid Cavenham might have to sell some French interests if the GO majority were cut.

#### How the markets moved

##### Rises

De La Rue 20p to 360p  
Friedland Diggit 5p to 80p  
Hains 2p to 18p  
Libman 15p to 310p  
Middle Wits 10p to 220p

##### Falls

Anglo-India 8p to 51p  
Com Union 7p to 124p  
Dawson, J. 4p to 50p  
Duncam, W. 10p to 300p  
Fodens 2p to 23p  
GEC 4p to 185p  
Lloyds Bank 7p to 25p  
Mackay, H. 5p to 37p  
Moran 5p to 220p

Equities rallied from early losses. Gil-edged securities made late gains.  
Sterling lost 18 pts to \$1.7172. The effective rate was 61.9 per cent.

Mount Lyall 50p to 350p  
Pride & Clarke 33p to 153p  
Spear, J. W. 10p to 135p  
Swankie Colliery 4p to 34p  
Wms. J. Cardiff 2p to 27p

Pataing 44p to 72p  
Peachey Prop 44p to 381p  
Robt Caledon 4p to 80p  
Royal 10p to 342p  
Shell 6p to 58p  
Sirdar 4p to 15p  
Ultramar 2p to 20p  
Wm's & Russ 2p to 35p  
Yarrow 15p to 212p

Gold gained \$1 an ounce to \$149.875.  
SDR-E was 1.15720 on Friday while SDR-F was 0.574241.  
Commodities: Coffee prices hit new peaks. Reuter's index was at 174.94 (previous 174.85).  
Reports, pages 19 and 20

##### THE POUND

Bank buys 1.57  
Australia 5 1.62  
Canada 3.00 2.50  
Belgium Fr 65.25 62.25  
Canada \$ 1.85 1.80  
Denmark Kr 10.40 10.00  
Finland Mk 6.75 6.50  
France Fr 8.80 8.48  
Germany Dm 4.27 4.05  
Greece Dr 65.00 62.00  
Hongkong \$ 8.20 7.75  
Italy Lr 1550.00 1495.00  
Japan Yn 505.00 480.00  
Netherlands Gfl 4.45 4.23  
Norway Kr 9.31 8.25  
Portugal Esc 68.50 64.50  
Spain Pe 1.97 1.82  
Sweden Kr 7.53 7.18  
Switzerland Fr 4.54 4.32  
U.S. 1.76 1.71  
Yugoslavia Duk 34.50 32.25

Rates for small denominations bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to foreign currency business.

### CBI wants one-year price law limit

By Ronald Emmer

A warning was given yesterday by the Confederation of British Industry to the Government of its extreme opposition to a new system of price controls if no concessions were made to industry.

This could mean that industrialists might refuse to serve as members of the revamped Price Commission proposed in new legislation soon to be placed before Parliament by Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

Although partly-paid government stocks have not been issued in recent years, they are not without precedent. War Stock 3 per cent for instance, was a partly-paid stock issued in 1940.

The partly-paid mechanism is, however, used with other stock issues and, in the right conditions tends to attract heavy "staging".

The authorities are, however, clearly keen that the stock does not attract heavy investment from overseas speculators. This is partly because they wish to remain control over the stock and partly because they are not keen to attract "hot" money into the country.

To make the stock less attractive to overseas investors, the authorities have, therefore, removed the concession whereby a foreign holder can have interest paid to him before deduction of tax. This facility will not, however, be withdrawn on existing stocks, nor will it apply on the new stock where it would run contrary to double taxation agreements or sovereign immunity under international law.

In the foreign exchange market, there was some selling of sterling, which pushed the pound down to \$1.7150, but limited intervention by the Bank of England was enough to push it back up to \$1.7172 at the close against \$1.7150 on Thursday. Uncertainty about the proposed vote of no confidence in the Government next week was cited as one cause of the decline in the value of sterling.

With Mr Morpeth's backing it is likely that the main strategy of ED 18, which was drawn up to implement the proposals contained in the Sandlands report, will survive, and the number of detractors could be confined to those who wish to prevent the introduction of inflation accounting at any price.

In his speech to the Cornwall and Plymouth Society of Chartered Accountants, Mr Morpeth met head on the two main criticisms of ED 18—simplification, and the treatment of monetary assets.

He made it clear he was prepared to make significant concessions to simplify the proposals.

In agreement with the English Institute of Chartered Accountants, he said he would like to expand the size of small businesses which need not produce current cost accounts from a turnover of £100,000 to £500,000.

This, he said, would considerably reduce the problems for accountants in dealing with this type of business.

But the major concessions which he was considering shortening the standard, leaving out contentious topics like the valuation of leases.

But the market is wondering whether this is enough. CU was emphatic yesterday that it is nowhere near the point where it would need to raise fresh capital. But it is still treated as a capital rather than an insurance share.

This issue takes CU a third of the way toward the average industry margin of 48 per cent. The deal will also include around £10.3m for Slater, Walker Securities, its investment trust and discretionary clients.

Also a group of leading merchant banks, comprising Kleinwort Benson, Barings Brothers, Lazard and J. Henry Schroder Waggs, has undertaken each CU ordinary share at 114p in cash, valuing the EHIT ordinary shares at 56p per share and 100p for each preference.

At the paper offer price the proposed bid values each EHIT ordinary at 291.1p per share and 110.5p per share for the preference.

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Three executives quit farm export council in NFU row

Lord Glenkinglas, chairman of the British Agricultural Export Council, has again launched a bitter attack on the National Farmers' Union, and promptly resigned from the council.

His action came after a stormy meeting of the council in London, and was followed by the resignation of the director-general, Mr John Perrin, and the deputy chairman, Mr Dean Swift.

Their action threatened the virtual collapse of BAEC, the only national export organization for agriculture.

Lord Glenkinglas accused the National Farmers' Union of sabotaging its efforts to build a strong central body to promote British farm exports, by withdrawing an offer of a £35,000 grant.

Attacking the NFU move as "so silly it is unbelievable", he said many export opportunities would be lost because there could not be an effective BAEC over the next two months. "The only people to get pleasure from it will be our overseas competitors", he asserted.

Hunt to bankers

British bankers were warned yesterday by Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the EEC Commissioner

for a continued pay policy.

This is totally in conflict with Mr Hattersley's own philosophy, which sees a system of price surveillance continuing indefinitely.

Mr Utiger said the CBI would use "whatever means were available" to oppose the proposed legislation if it were granted no concessions on key issues.

Apart from a single year's life of the legislation, the CBI wants a system involving much reduced paperwork and administrative costs to industry.

The industrialists yesterday presented Mr Hattersley with their own proposals for a form on which industry would present its case to the new Price Commission of intended price rises.

They also said that the present legislation should be modified to attract heavy "staging".

The CBI was of the opinion

that the original price code

was too tight, that its 5,000 mem-

bers had told Mr Hattersley

that industry could place "no

reliance" on government promises

not to damage industry.

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EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Taxation

## Eleventh hour planning as the financial year closes

## DEED OF COVENANT

I, ..... hereby covenant with ..... (hereinafter called the donee) that for a period of 7 years commencing on ..... or during my life (whichever shall be shorter).

I will pay to the said donee annually/monthly a gross amount of ..... / such a sum as will after the deduction of income tax at the basic rate for the time being in force leave in the hands of the donee a net sum of £.....

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ..... (date).

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the above in the presence of:

Witness's signature

Address

Occupation

Donor's signature

\* Words in italics are alternatives.

With the end of the tax year fast approaching it is timely to consider whether any speedy action can be taken now in order to save tax. Here are a few suggestions, in the hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer does nothing to undo all in his March 29 budget.

If you have been or will be making moderate sales or gifts of assets which involve capital gains tax, such as stocks and shares, remember the small disposals rule. This exempts you from the tax if your total disposal proceeds—net of selling expenses—are £1,000 or less. Those intending to sell between now and April 5 should bear this limit in mind and if necessary spread the sale, disposing of part before April 5 to keep within the £1,000 rule and the balance after, so that the disposal proceeds fall into the next tax year.

The date that is relevant is the actual date of the sale or gift unless there is a contract—in which case it is the contract date that matters. If you are giving your shares, or whatever, away the disposal proceeds are measured by the market value of the asset on the day of the gift, so you need to have a fairly accurate idea of what that is if you are going to keep within the exemption.

Those who have to make disposals in the next few weeks that will be liable to capital gains tax should time the sales to get a cash flow advantage. If the sale is made on or before April 5 the gain falls into 1976/77 and the tax is due for payment three months later, on July 5, 1977. On the other hand if the sale is put off for a day or two until April 6 the gain will fall into 1977/78 thus postponing payment of the tax for 12 months.

Still on capital gains tax, if you have made taxable gains during the year on one hand, and on the other are holding stocks and shares which on paper show a capital loss you should consider doing something about it. The bed and breakfast transaction is a convenient way of crystallizing the loss so that it can be set against the gains in 1976/77.

What you do is to sell the

## Investor's week

## Market surges ahead and bids in plenty

## MAIN RISES AND FALLS OF THE WEEK

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Movement	Comment
<b>RISES</b>				
265p	151p	Ests House Inv	37p to 265p	Terms from Comm Union
185p	105p	Gallenkamp	30p to 185p	Dividend concession hopes
32p	7p	Judge Int	13p to 24p	Agreed terms from BSA
170p	65p	Sale Tilney	38p to 170p	Record profits, rights and div forecast
225p	124p	Yarrow	13p to 212p	Passage of Shipbuilding Bill
<b>FALLS</b>				
50p	21p	Johnson Group	4p to 45p	Monopolies reference for Sketchley bid
205p	113p	Jokal Tea	10p to 195p	Profit taking
74p	35p	Lake & Elliot	10p to 50p	Disappointing profit
100p	38p	Norwest Holst	10p to 64p	DoT inquiry
47p	16p	Deundai	8p to 38p	Profit taking

it fell just a half point even though the Bank of England had signalled this intention on Thursday.

The gilt-edged market has been a consistently stronger performer than the equity market. Interest rate hopes, the trade figures and another encouraging set of money supply figures all played part in a demand which has seen the longer dates up by 2½ or more on three out of the five days.

But a new £800m "tap" stock, without tax exemption for foreign buyers, depressed sentiment yesterday. Some of the "longs" have risen around 18 in two weeks while shorter dates, though less spectacular,

have also attracted a strong demand. At best, daily gains have been between three-quarters and a full point.

The dividend decision brought a lot of speculative interest to overseas earners. Incapacitate itself rose 40p to 350p over the week with tea group McLeod Russell off 5p to 215p on profit-taking after it had also received the same concession.

The best of a large number of other shares thought to have a good chance of receiving the same treatment were Rio Tinto up 22p to 228p, Gallenkamp 30p to 185p, Guthrie 9p to 205p and Standard Chartered Bank 20p to 330p.

David Mott

## Unit trust performance

UNIT TRUSTS: Medium and Income funds (progress this year and the past three years). Unitholder Index 1785.4; rise from January 1, 1972: +12.2%.

Average charge offer to bid, net income included, over past 12 months: -2.1%; over three years: +1.7%.

MEDIUM

Framlington Cap F	12.6	78.4	Schroder General	9.9	40.2
Mercury General	9.4	-2.0	Piccadilly Technology	9.4	-2.0
Rowan Securities	8.5	71.1	Henderson Inc Assets	8.5	18.6
Mutual Security Plus	8.6	18.6	Brown Stanley	8.6	40.6
TSB Scottish	6.2	35.6	Equity & Law	6.0	35.6
Target Trust	5.9	32.0	Crescent Reserves	5.7	18.5
Pelican	5.6	21.9	Barclaytrust Invest	5.3	21.9
Discretionary F	4.5	41.4	Bishopgate Prog F	4.2	27.4
Wieland Growth F	3.3	17.0	NPI Growth Acc F	4.2	27.4
Target Fund	3.3	17.0	British Life Balanced	3.9	27.0
Barclaytrust Invest	2.8	15.6	Barrington Growth F	2.8	15.6
Discretionary F	2.8	15.6	Wieland Growth F	2.8	15.6
Target Fund	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Barclaytrust Invest	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Discretionary F	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Target Fund	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Barclaytrust Invest	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Discretionary F	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Target Fund	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
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Target Fund	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Barclaytrust Invest	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Discretionary F	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Target Fund	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Barclaytrust Invest	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Discretionary F	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Target Fund	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Barclaytrust Invest	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Discretionary F	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Target Fund	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
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Discretionary F	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Target Fund	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
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Discretionary F	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Target Fund	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Barclaytrust Invest	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Discretionary F	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Target Fund	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Barclaytrust Invest	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Discretionary F	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Target Fund	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Barclaytrust Invest	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
Discretionary F	2.8	15.6	Target Fund	2.7	15.6
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## Stock Exchange Prices

# Firmer at the close

**Account Days : Dealings Began, March 14. Dealings End, March 25. § Contango Day, March 28. Settlement Day, April 5.**  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.



# Weekend Shopping

## Top Quality Outdoor Sweaters

**IDEAL FOR ALL YOUR FAMILY**

Really Warm 100% Pure NEW Wool - Heavy Rib Knitting - Soft Long - Hard Wearing - Stretch - Made in England - As supplied to H.M. Services - Quality Controlled by Govt. Spec. - Really Smart and Practical Order with Confidence - Money Refunded if not Delighted - Despatched by Return

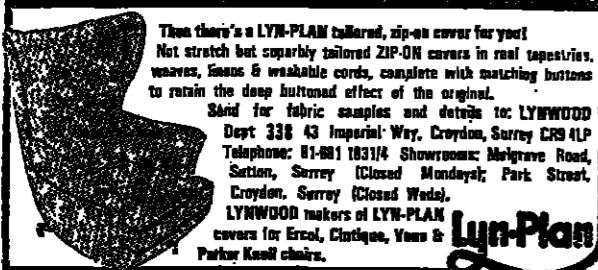
32°/34° 8-12 AGE 7-9 £5.95  
36°/38° 9-10 AGE 10-12 £6.95  
40°/42° 9-10 POST & PACK FREE  
44°/46° 10-12 2 OR MORE LESS 50p EACH OLIVE GREEN, NAVY (all sizes)  
BUTTERY BLUE (not childrens)  
A.E. BLUE

TRADE AND EXPORT ENQUIRIES WELCOME  
C.R.BRIDGE DALE LTD., FREEPOST  
A MEMBER OF THE BURTON-MCCALL GROUP  
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## DUSTBAGS

WHY PAY TOP PRICES  
Established manufacturer with surplus capacity offers the following at a considerably reduced price  
Dust bags suitable for use on ELECTROLUX cleaners  
TYPE 152/160/170  
152/160/170 £1.10  
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330/340 £1.10  
Filler bags suitable for Models 506-330-245 £1.10 per pk of 5  
TYPE C2002/C2004/C2005  
U2002/Starlight  
630/650/1234/1345 £1.10  
800/850/Constellation  
USA 1234/1345  
250/2614  
Chesty  
Dust bags suitable for use on MCDONALD Upright cleaners  
TYPE Upright  
M. 152/160/170 £1.10  
M. 80/94/100/105/110  
M. 330/340 £1.10  
Filler bags suitable for use on HOOVER cleaners  
T. H. Vacuum Cleaner Filters Ltd.  
59 Union Street, Newport Pagnell, Bucks Telephone 610652.

Do you own G-Plan's most comfortable chair in the world?



**Readers' Protection Scheme Mail Order Advertising**  
From April 1, 1977, national newspapers have set up a Central Fund to refund monies sent by readers in response to mail order advertisements placed by mail order companies who fail to supply goods or services as agreed or who have failed to honour their obligations or bankruptcy proceedings. This arrangement will apply to all national newspaper readers who receive a catalogue or direct mail solicitation. These refunds are made on a voluntary basis on behalf of the contributors to the Fund and the scheme is administered by the Publishers Association on behalf of the contributors.  
For full details of the Readers' Protection Scheme and how to make a Mail Order Advertising claim, see page 12 of this supplement.  
By arrangement, displays of goods being received, classified advertising and greeting features are excluded.  
The classification heading which appears under a 'Classification' heading (excluding 'Postal and Telecommunications') on the reverse of the newspaper concerned within three months from the date of appearance of the advertisement, may be used in the case of a complaint after this period may be considered at the discretion of the N.P.S.  
The establishment of this fund enables you to respond to these advertisements with confidence.

## TORTURED FEET?

CAN BE RELIEVED!

ONLY £3.95  
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POSTAGE PAID

SHOE STRETCHER

# The Ideal Home

## A KITCHEN DESIGNED FOR LIVING

Decorum specialise in the design of fitted kitchens that have that extra flair, making every one individual and rather special.

Decorum specialise in supplying ranges of cabinets that offer the best in design, finish and engineering.

Decorum specialise in installing such fittings, efficiently, with as little inconvenience to you as is possible.

Decorum take full responsibility for your new kitchen from the first planning call to the final installation, ensuring that you receive the best possible value for your money.

The Decorum Service covers all Kent, and for larger installations London and further afield.

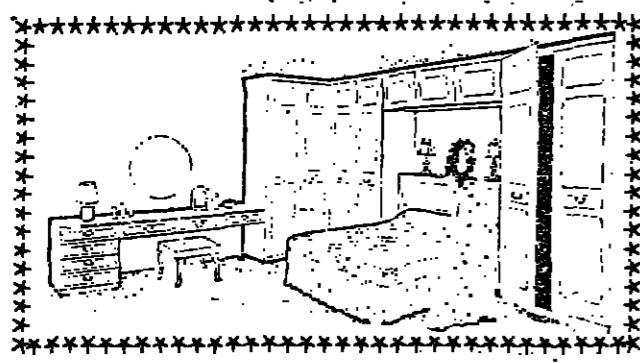
Make a point of calling at our studio and discover what Decorum can do for your kitchen.



**decorum**

5 Wincheap,  
Canterbury, Kent  
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## Exciting bedroom improvement luxury built-in wardrobes



### wall to wall... floor to ceiling

Elegant designs and beautiful colours let you express your taste. Built-in means all Eaves, Recesses and Chimney Breast problems can be solved easily. All made under our direct control means competitive prices and top value for money.

VISIT OUR FULLY FITTED SHOWROOM.

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55 BECKENHAM LANE, SHORTLANDS, BRONILY, KENT.

### moriarti's workshop

We manufacture the largest range of slatted pine beds—both traditional and modern designs, using top quality solid pine. Also a selection of "Nextday" interior sprung mattresses at approx. 25% discount R.R.P. Single from £40 Double from £60. Please send s.a.e. for details.

**MORIARTI'S WORKSHOP, WITTERSHAM, KENT**

Wittersham 544 daytime—High Halden 270 w/ends, evens.

### The Space-Saving Bed Centre

Choose from Britain's widest range of space-saving and dual-purpose beds, including double, single, four-poster, sofa-sleepers, settees, cupboards, cabinet and bunkbeds. For regular, night or just occasional use.

Please send s.a.e. for details.

**CHRIS DOVEY**

41 New Bond Street, London W1. Tel: 01-231 0115.

**HARMER INTERNATIONAL STAMP AUCTIONS**

MARCH 11-15

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND BRITISH AMERICA

APRIL 1-5

GREAT BRITAIN

FOURTY COUNTRIES

De-lux catalogues £1 each.

VALUATIONS

for Sale, Insurance, Probate.

**H. R. HARMER LTD.**

41 New Bond Street, London W1. Tel: 01-231 0115.

**A. N. BALDWIN** and Sons Ltd.

Established 1873. Knobblows' cutlery and medals. Collections of coins and banknotes.

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Box No. replies should be sent to The Times

P.O. Box 7,

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Deadline for cancellation and return of pre-printed advertisements is 10 days before publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is noon on Friday. Please enclose a Stamps Number will be issued to us to cover the subsequent queries regarding cancellation. Stamp Number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR ADVERTISING COPY AND ERRORS IN ADVERTISEMENTS. EACH ADVERTISER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTENT OF HIS OWN ADVERTISEMENT. WE RECOMMEND THAT YOU CHECK YOUR ADVERTISING COPY AND REPORT IT TO THE CLASSIFIED QUARTERLY ADVERTISING OFFICE, 01-837 1224 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot accept copy more than one day's insertion if you do not.

"(Jesus asked:) Saying, What will those that do unto thee? Will they receive the same? Receive my salutation."—St. Luke 18: 34.

BIRTHS

AITKEN.—On March 17th, 1977, at St. John's Church, Wimborne, Dorset, and Maxwell Aitken—a son (Maxwell Francis).

ASKEW.—On March 17th, in Wimborne, Dorset, a daughter

BVK.—On March 15th, to Jemima (née Bowes-Lyon) and David Knott—a daughter (Gisela).

DIXON.—On March 15th, in Dubai, a son (Matthew) and a daughter (Juliet Joseph).

HUTCHINSON.—On March 18th, 1977, at Chelmsford, Essex, a son (Robert), a daughter (Sarah), a brother (Peter), a sister (Jane), and a brother (John).

MATHIESON.—On March 11th, to Leslie (née Glass) and Jane (née John) Robert, a brother for (Peter).

O'LOUGHLIN.—On March 18th, 1977, at Chelmsford, Essex, a son (Matthew), a daughter (Holly Victoria).

THOMAS.—On 16th March, to Julia (née Andrew), and Richard (John Andrew).

WRAY.—On 16th March in Adelaide, to Michael (John) and a new daughter (Sarah Catherine).

BIRTHDAYS

GASSON.—On 4th March, Keith (Happy birthday) by his local church.

CHAMBERS.—18 years old good health and peace of mind and lots of happy occasions. Lots of love—Auntie Ethna.

DEATHS

ALDRED.—On March 16th, 1977, Mrs. Helen Aldred, widow of Alfred, and mother of three children.

BROUGH.—On March 17th, 1977, at Exmouth Hospital, Mary, wife of Edward Brough, C.B.E., beloved mother and grandmother of Alison, Penelope, Helen, Sheanagh and Christopher, died at her home in Exmouth, Wednesday, March 22nd, 1977.

BURTON.—On March 18th, Henry (Eve) Burton, A.R.S.A., F.O.S., retired master, Court, London.

CARLES.—On March 18th, 1977, at Madras, India, Army, retired. Funeral service, St. Andrew's Church, Madras, Thursday, March 23rd. Flowers please. Enquiries to Tomlin &amp; Son, Henry 3370.

CARTER.—On March 18th, 1977, at Epsom, Surrey, a son (John), a daughter (Sarah), a brother (Peter), a sister (Jane), and a brother (David).

CHARLES.—On March 18th, 1977, at Epsom, Surrey, a son (John), a daughter (Sarah), a brother (Peter), a sister (Jane), and a brother (David).

CLARKE.—On March 18th, 1977, at Epsom, Surrey, a son (John), a daughter (Sarah), a brother (Peter), a sister (Jane), and a brother (David).

COOPER.—On March 18th, 1977, at Epsom, Surrey, a son (John), a daughter (Sarah), a brother (Peter), a sister (Jane), and a brother (David).

DODGE.—On March 18th, 1977, at Epsom, Surrey, a son (John), a daughter (Sarah), a brother (Peter), a sister (Jane), and a brother (David).

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FARRELL.—On March 18th, 197